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=> d his ful

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:59:25 ON 01 APR 2005
                  E SUNVOLD GREGORY DEAN/AU
L1             32 SEA ABB=ON  ("SUNVOLD GREGORY"/AU OR "SUNVOLD GREGORY D"/AU OR
                  "SUNVOLD GREGORY DEAN"/AU)
                  E VICKERS ROBERT JASON/AU
L2              2 SEA ABB=ON  ("VICKERS ROBERT J"/AU OR "VICKERS ROBERT JASON"/AU
                  )
                  E KELM GARY ROBERT/AU
L3             45 SEA ABB=ON  ("KELM GARRY R"/AU OR "KELM GARY R"/AU OR "KELM
                  GARY ROBERT"/AU)
                  E GIOVENGO SUSAN/AU
L4              5 SEA ABB=ON  ("GIOVENGO S L"/AU OR "GIOVENGO SUSAN"/AU OR
                  "GIOVENGO SUSAN LIEW"/AU)
                  E MELLER STEVEN TREVOR/AU
L5             28 SEA ABB=ON  ("MELLER STEPHEN T"/AU OR "MELLER STEVE"/AU OR
                  "MELLER STEVEN TREVOR"/AU)
L6              1 SEA ABB=ON  L1 AND L2 AND L3 AND L4 AND L5
L7                ANALYZE L6 1-1 CT :       25 TERMS

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:09:12 ON 01 APR 2005
L8             12 SEA ABB=ON  (HEPTADECANOIC ACID OR STEARIC ACID OR ARACHIDIC
                  ACID OR BEHENIC ACID OR LIGNOCERIC ACID OR CEROTIC ACID OR
                  OLEIC ACID OR CIS-11-OCTADECANOIC ACID OR CIS 11 OCTADECANOIC
                  ACID OR CIS11 OCTADECANOIC ACID OR LINOLEIC ACID OR LINOLENIC
                  ACID OR EICOSAPENTAENOIC ACID OR DOCASAHEXAENOIC ACID)/CN
L9              3 SEA ABB=ON  (OCTADECANOIC ACID OR ARACHIDONIC ACID OR ERUCIC
                  ACID)/CN
L10            14 SEA ABB=ON  L8 OR L9
                  E LOTUS LEAF/CN

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:11:55 ON 01 APR 2005
L11        643107 SEA ABB=ON  ?WEIGHT?(W)(?CONTROL? OR ?REDUC?) OR ?DIET? OR
                  ?OBESITY?
L12         16766 SEA ABB=ON  L11 AND (HEPTADECANOIC ACID OR STEARIC ACID OR
                  ARACHIDIC ACID OR BEHENIC ACID OR LIGNOCERIC ACID OR CEROTIC
                  ACID OR OLEIC ACID OR CIS-11-OCTADECANOIC ACID OR CIS 11
                  OCTADECANOIC ACID OR CIS11 OCTADECANOIC ACID OR LINOLEIC ACID
                  OR LINOLENIC ACID)
L13          6247 SEA ABB=ON  L11 AND (EICOSAPENTAENOIC OR DOCASAHEXAENOIC OR
                  EICOSAPENTANOIC OR DOCASAHEXANOIC OR ARACHIDONIC OR ERUCIC)(W)A
                  CID
L14         19947 SEA ABB=ON  L12 OR L13
L15           145 SEA ABB=ON  L14 AND (CAT OR DOG OR ?FELIN? OR ?CANIN?)
L16            24 SEA ABB=ON  L15 AND ?METHOD?
L17          5094 SEA ABB=ON  L11 AND (CAT OR DOG OR ?FELIN? OR ?CANIN?)
L18             1 SEA ABB=ON  L17 AND ?LOTUS?(W)?LEAF?
L19            24 SEA ABB=ON  L16 OR L18

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, AGRICOLA, CABA, CROPB,
     CROPR, CROPU, FSTA, FROSTI, LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 14:17:52 ON 01 APR 2005
L20            41 SEA ABB=ON  L19
L21            36 DUP REMOV L20 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L22             0 SEA ABB=ON  L21 AND LOTUS?(W)(LEAF? OR LEAVES?)

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:21:45 ON 01 APR 2005
L23             1 SEA ABB=ON  L17 AND ?LOTUS?(W)(?LEAF? OR ?LEAVES?)
L24            24 SEA ABB=ON  L19 OR L23
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36 cits in other dbs for f.a.s

0 for lotus leaf

L25 23 SEA ABB=ON L24 AND (PRD<20030903 OR PD<20030903) 23 cits from CAPlus including 1 cit for lotus leaf

=> d ibib abs ind l6 1-1

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:182540 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:210791
TITLE: Methods and compositions for weight control
INVENTOR(S): **Sunvold, Gregory Dean; Vickers, Robert Jason; Kelm, Gary Robert; Giovengo, Susan Liew; Meller, Steven Trevor**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Iams Company, USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 12 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004044079	A1	20040304	US 2003-654329	20030903
WO 2004021799	A1	20040318	WO 2003-US27458	20030904

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-408170P P 20020904

AB Disclosed herein are methods of promoting weight control in a companion animal comprising orally administering one or more non-glyceryl derivs. of C17 or greater fatty acids. Also disclosed are methods for promoting weight control in a human comprising orally administering non-glyceryl derivs. of C17 or greater fatty acids, wherein the fatty acid derivs. do not cause the human to reduce food consumption. Further disclosed are methods for promoting weight control in a human or companion animal comprising orally administering lotus leaf extract Further disclosed are dietary compns. for promoting weight control in a companion animal., wherein such compns. comprise one or more of the non-glyceryl derivs. of C17 or greater fatty acids and the lotus leaf extract Dogs were fed dog food consisting of 19% protein and 10% fat on a dry weight basis, with an addnl. 3% poultry fat to achieve a total fat content of 13% as the control. Dogs were also fed the control diet modified with 3% Et oleate in place of the poultry fat, or containing an addnl. 0.3% extract of lotus leaf. The modified diets induced weight loss without decreasing food consumption.

IC ICM A61K031-202
ICS A23K001-165; A23K001-17
NCL 514560000; 514558000; 424442000
CC 1-10 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 17, 63
ST wt control fatty acid deriv; lotus leaf ext fatty acid deriv wt control; ethyl oleate wt control dog
IT Meat
(beef, composition containing; non-glyceryl derivs. of C17 or greater fatty

acids in methods and compns. for weight control)
IT Meat
(chicken, composition containing; non-glyceryl derivs. of C17 or greater fatty
acids in methods and compns. for weight control)
IT Animal
(companion; non-glyceryl derivs. of C17 or greater fatty acids in methods and compns. for weight control)
IT Brewers' yeast
Fish
Hordeum vulgare
Sorghum bicolor
(composition containing; non-glyceryl derivs. of C17 or greater fatty acids in
methods and compns. for weight control)
IT Body weight
(control of; non-glyceryl derivs. of C17 or greater fatty acids in methods and compns. for weight control)
IT Flours and Meals
(corn, composition containing; non-glyceryl derivs. of C17 or greater fatty acids in methods and compns. for weight control)
IT Egg, poultry
(dried product, composition containing; non-glyceryl derivs. of C17 or greater
fatty acids in methods and compns. for weight control)
IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(esters; non-glyceryl derivs. of C17 or greater fatty acids in methods and compns. for weight control)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
Proteins
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(feed component; non-glyceryl derivs. of C17 or greater fatty acids in methods and compns. for weight control)
IT Zea mays
(flour and meal, composition containing; non-glyceryl derivs. of C17 or greater
fatty acids in methods and compns. for weight control)
IT Meat
(lamb, composition containing; non-glyceryl derivs. of C17 or greater fatty acids in methods and compns. for weight control)
IT Nelumbo
Nelumbo nucifera
(leaf extract; non-glyceryl derivs. of C17 or greater fatty acids in methods and compns. for weight control)
IT Fish
(meal, composition containing; non-glyceryl derivs. of C17 or greater fatty acids in methods and compns. for weight control)
IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(monounsatd., derivs.; non-glyceryl derivs. of C17 or greater fatty acids in methods and compns. for weight control)
IT Antiobesity agents
Canis familiaris
Feed
Felis catus
Food

Human
Pet animal
(non-glyceryl derivs. of C17 or greater fatty acids in methods and compns. for weight control)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(non-glyceryl derivs. of C17 or greater fatty acids in methods and compns. for weight control)

IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; non-glyceryl derivs. of C17 or greater fatty acids in methods and compns. for weight control)

IT Beta vulgaris saccharifera
(pulp, dried, composition containing; non-glyceryl derivs. of C17 or greater fatty acids in methods and compns. for weight control)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(saturated, derivs.; non-glyceryl derivs. of C17 or greater fatty acids in methods and compns. for weight control)

IT Diet
(supplements; non-glyceryl derivs. of C17 or greater fatty acids in methods and compns. for weight control)

IT Meat
(turkey, composition containing; non-glyceryl derivs. of C17 or greater fatty acids in methods and compns. for weight control)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(unsatd., derivs.; non-glyceryl derivs. of C17 or greater fatty acids in methods and compns. for weight control)

IT 57-11-4D, Stearic acid, non-glyceryl derivs. 60-33-3D, Linoleic acid, non-glyceryl derivs. 111-62-6, Ethyl oleate 112-80-1D, Oleic acid, non-glyceryl derivs. 112-85-6D, Behenic acid, non-glyceryl derivs. 112-86-7D, Erucic acid, non-glyceryl derivs. 506-12-7D, Heptadecanoic acid, non-glyceryl derivs. 506-17-2D, cis-11-Octadecenoic acid, non-glyceryl derivs. 506-26-3D, γ-Linolenic acid, non-glyceryl derivs. 506-30-9D, Arachidic acid, non-glyceryl derivs. 506-32-1D, Arachidonic acid, non-glyceryl derivs. 506-46-7D, Cerotic acid, non-glyceryl derivs. 544-35-4, Ethyl linoleate 557-59-5D, Lignoceric acid, non-glyceryl derivs. 32839-18-2D, Docosahexaenoic acid, non-glyceryl derivs. 32839-30-8D, Eicosapentaenoic acid, non-glyceryl derivs.
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(non-glyceryl derivs. of C17 or greater fatty acids in methods and compns. for weight control)

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=> d que stat l25
L11      643107 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  ?WEIGHT?(W)(?CONTROL? OR ?REDUC?) OR
                ?DIET? OR ?OBESITY?
L12       16766 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L11 AND (HEPTADECANOIC ACID OR
                STEARIC ACID OR ARACHIDIC ACID OR BEHENIC ACID OR LIGNOCERIC
                ACID OR CEROTIC ACID OR OLEIC ACID OR CIS-11-OCTADECANOIC ACID
                OR CIS 11 OCTADECANOIC ACID OR CIS11 OCTADECANOIC ACID OR
                LINOLEIC ACID OR LINOLENIC ACID)
L13        6247 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L11 AND (EICOSAPENTAENOIC OR DOCASAHEX
                AENOIC OR EICOSAPENTANOIC OR DOCASAHEXANOIC OR ARACHIDONIC OR
                ERUCIC)(W)ACID
L14       19947 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L12 OR L13
L15         145 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L14 AND (CAT OR DOG OR ?FELIN? OR
                ?CANIN?)
L16          24 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L15 AND ?METHOD?
L17        5094 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L11 AND (CAT OR DOG OR ?FELIN? OR
                ?CANIN?)
L18           1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L17 AND ?LOTUS?(W)?LEAF?
L19          24 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L16 OR L18
L23           1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L17 AND ?LOTUS?(W)(?LEAF? OR ?LEAVES?)
L24          24 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L19 OR L23
L25          23 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L24 AND (PRD<20030903 OR PD<20030903)

=> d ibib abs l25 1-23

L25  ANSWER 1 OF 23  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2005:177886  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          142:254594
TITLE:                    Omega-3 fatty acids for the treatment of
                          canine osteoarthritis
INVENTOR(S):              Fritsch, Dale A.; Jewell, Dennis E.; Schoenherr,
                          William D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Hill's Pet Nutrition, Inc., USA
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------    --------
     WO 2005018630         A1    20050303    WO 2004-US25759         20040810 <--
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
             CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
             GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
             LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,
             NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,
             TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
             AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
             EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE,
             SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,
             SN, TD, TG
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                       US 2003-638832      A  20030811 <--
AB   Disclosed are methods for restoring a more nearly normal joint
     function in an osteoarthritic dog and methods for
     deceasing the likelihood of a dog developing osteoarthritis.
     The methods can comprise administering to the dogs a composition
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comprising an effective concentration of the omega-3 fatty acid, **eicosapentaenoic acid.**

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 2 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:160849 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:254589
TITLE: Omega-3 fatty acids for osteoarthritis
INVENTOR(S): Fritsch, Dale A.; Jewell, Dennis E.; Schoenherr, William D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 11 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 2005043405	A1	20050224	US 2004-912864		20040806 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-608926P	P	20030811 <--

AB Disclosed are **methods** for restoring a more nearly normal joint function in an osteoarthritic **dog** and **methods** for deceasing the likelihood of a **dog** developing osteoarthritis. The **methods** can comprise administering to the dogs a composition comprising an effective concentration of the omega-3 fatty acid, **eicosapentaenoic acid.**

L25 ANSWER 3 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:121084 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:217540
TITLE: Production of plant secondary metabolites using adsorption and elicitation in cell suspension culture
INVENTOR(S): Zhang, Wei; Franco, Christopher Milton Mathew
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The University of Melbourne, Australia; Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation; Tridan Limited; Albright & Wilson Australia Limited; The Flinders University of South Australia
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 104 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005012507	A1	20050210	WO 2004-AU991	20040723 <--

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE,

SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: AU 2003-903909 A 20030725 <--

AB The invention discloses a **method** of producing a plant secondary metabolite of interest,comprising: (a) cultivating by suspension culture in a suitable nutrient medium plant cells that produce the secondary metabolite; (b) including within the suspension culture an amount of adsorbent and one or more elicitor agents suitable to increase production of the secondary metabolite; (c)recovering the secondary metabolite from the suspension culture. In a preferred embodiment the invention discloses a **method** of producing a stilbene plant secondary metabolite of interest, comprising: (a) cultivating by suspension culture in a suitable nutrient medium plant cells that produce a stilbene secondary metabolite; (b) including within the suspension culture an amount of adsorbent and one or more elicitor agents suitable to increase production of the stilbene; (c) recovering the stilbene from the suspension culture.

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 4 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:182540 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:210791

TITLE: **Methods** and compositions for **weight control**

INVENTOR(S): Sunvold, Gregory Dean; Vickers, Robert Jason; Kelm, Gary Robert; Giovengo, Susan Liew; Meller, Steven Trevor

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Iams Company, USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 12 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004044079	A1	20040304	US 2003-654329	20030903 <--
WO 2004021799	A1	20040318	WO 2003-US27458	20030904 <--

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-408170P P 20020904 <--

AB Disclosed herein are **methods** of promoting **weight control** in a companion animal comprising orally administering one or more non-glyceryl derivs. of C17 or greater fatty acids. Also disclosed are **methods** for promoting **weight control** in a human comprising orally administering non-glyceryl derivs. of C17 or greater fatty acids, wherein the fatty acid derivs. do not cause the human to reduce food consumption. Further disclosed are **methods** for promoting **weight control** in a human or companion animal comprising orally administering **lotus**

leaf extract Further disclosed are **dietary** compns. for promoting **weight control** in a companion animal., wherein such compns. comprise one or more of the non-glyceryl derivs. of C17 or greater fatty acids and the **lotus leaf** extract Dogs were fed **dog** food consisting of 19% protein and 10% fat on a dry weight basis, with an addnl. 3% poultry fat to achieve a total fat content of 13% as the control. Dogs were also fed the control **diet** modified with 3% Et oleate in place of the poultry fat, or containing an addnl. 0.3% extract of **lotus leaf.** The modified **diets** induced weight loss without decreasing food consumption.

L25 ANSWER 5 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:142877 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:180819
TITLE: **Method** for controlling hairballs by feeding a polyol fatty acid polyester.
INVENTOR(S): Davenport, Gary Mitchell; Minikhiem, Debbie Lee
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Iams Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004014147	A1	20040219	WO 2003-US25797	20030808 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2004097427	A1	20040520	US 2003-630502	20030730 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-403107P P	20020813 <--

AB Disclosed are **methods** for increasing fecal hair excretion and for treating hairballs in a mammal such as a **cat** by administering a composition containing a polyol fatty acid polyester. Further disclosed are veterinary or food compns. comprising the polyol fatty acid polyester.
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 6 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:135338 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:302822
TITLE: Fish oil supplementation in pregnancy modifies neonatal allergen-specific immune responses and clinical outcomes in infants at high risk of atopy: a randomized, controlled trial
AUTHOR(S): Dunstan, Janet A.; Mori, Trevor A.; Barden, Anne; Beilin, Lawrence J.; Taylor, Angie L.; Holt, Patrick G.; Prescott, Susan L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Paediatrics and Child Health, University of

Western Australia, Perth, Australia
SOURCE: Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology (**2003**), 112(6), 1178-1184
CODEN: JACIBY; ISSN: 0091-6749
PUBLISHER: Mosby, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Background: There is growing interest in the potential role of anti-inflammatory n-3 polyunsatd. fatty acids (n-3 PUFAs) in the prevention of allergic disease. Objective: We sought to determine whether maternal **dietary** supplementation with n-3 PUFAs during pregnancy could modify immune responses in infants. **Methods**: In a randomized, controlled trial 98 atopic, pregnant women received fish oil (3.7 g n-3 PUFAs per day) or placebo from 20 wk' gestation until delivery. Neonatal PUFA levels and immunol. response to allergens were measured at birth. Results: Eighty-three women completed the study. Fish oil supplementation (n = 40) achieved significantly higher proportions of n-3 PUFAs in neonatal erythrocyte membranes (mean ± SD, 17.75% ± 1.85% as a percentage of total fatty acids) compared with the control group (n = 43, 13.69% ± 1.22%, P < .001). All neonatal cytokine (IL-5, IL-13, IL-10, and IFN-γ) responses (to all allergens) tended to be lower in the fish oil group (statistically significant only for IL-10 in response to **cat**). Although this study was not designed to examine clin. effects, we noted that infants in the fish oil group were 3 times less likely to have a pos. skin prick test to egg at 1 yr of age (odds ratio, 0.34; 95% confidence interval, 0.11 to 1.02; P = .055). Although there was no difference in the frequency of atopic dermatitis at 1 yr of age, infants in the fish oil group also had significantly less severe disease (odds ratio, 0.09; 95% confidence interval, 0.01 to 0.94; P = .045). Conclusions: These data suggest a potential reduction in subsequent infant allergy after maternal PUFA supplementation. More detailed follow-up studies are required in larger cohorts to establish the robustness of these findings and to ascertain their significance in relation to longer-term modification of allergic disease in children.

REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 7 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:990235 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:235008
TITLE: A case-control study on the intake of polyunsaturated fatty acids and chronic renal failure in cats
AUTHOR(S): Plantinga, Esther A.; Beynen, Anton C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Nutrition, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Utrecht University, Neth.
SOURCE: Journal of Applied Research in Veterinary Medicine (**2003**), 1(2), 127-131
CODEN: JARVAB; ISSN: 1542-2666
PUBLISHER: Therapeutic Solutions LLC
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Background: A case-control study was carried out to determine the association between chronic renal failure (CRF) and polyunsatd. fatty acid (PUFA) intake in cats. **Methods**: Thirty-six cats, newly diagnosed with CRF, were matched to 35 controls. Plasma cholesteryl-ester (CE) fatty acid composition, in combination with a food intake questionnaire, was used to assess fatty acid intake. Results: The cases had a significantly higher relative percentage of **arachidonic acid** (AA) and a significantly lower percentage of **linoleic acid** in

plasma CEs than the control cats (P <0.01). **Linoleic acid** intake was significantly lower in cases than in controls. Conclusions: It is suggested that high AA intake might be a risk factor of CRF in cats.

REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 8 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:892518 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:349963
TITLE: **Methods** for predicting fatty acid enrichment
INVENTOR(S): Bauer, John E.; Waldron, Mark K.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nestec S.A., Switz.; The Texas A & M University System
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003092405	A2	20031113	WO 2003-EP4902	20030505 <--
WO 2003092405	C2	20050303		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-378280P P 20020506 <--

AB **Methods** are presented for predicting the fatty acid enrichment of **canine** plasma and neutrophils resulting when a specific **diet** of known composition is fed to a **canine.** More specifically, **methods** are based on the amount of fatty acids in the **canine diet. Methods** allow for more precise formulation of **canine** food products.

L25 ANSWER 9 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:817939 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:291575
TITLE: **Dietary methods** for **canine** performance enhancement
INVENTOR(S): Davenport, Gary Mitchell; Kelley, Russell Lee; Altom, Eric Karl; Lepine, Allan John
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003194478	A1	20031016	US 2002-121325	20020412
CA 2481220	AA	20031023	CA 2003-2481220	20030414 <--

WO 2003086100 A1 20031023 WO 2003-US11509 20030414 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
EP 1494543 A1 20050112 EP 2003-718392 20030414 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK
BR 2003009089 A 20050209 BR 2003-9089 20030414 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-121325 A 20020412 <--
WO 2003-US11509 W 20030414 <--

AB A **method** for increasing the hunt performance of a hunting mammal (**dog**) which includes orally administering to the mammal an effective amount of a **diet** comprising unsatd. fatty acid(s) (**eicosapentaenoic acid** (EPA), docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) or both) in a total amount of the **diet** greater than about 0.20 weight%. The invention also provides **dietary** compns. that yield other beneficial results.

L25 ANSWER 10 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:154184 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:169223
TITLE: **Canine diet** containing vitamins and polyunsatd. fatty acids for controlling cardiovascular disorders
INVENTOR(S): Freeman, Lisa M.; Rush, John E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mars Incorporated, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003015695	A2	20030227	WO 2002-US25546	20020809 <--
WO 2003015695	A3	20030522		
WO 2003015695	B1	20040513		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2002029172	A5	20030213	AU 2002-29172	20020327 <--
GB 2393654	A1	20040407	GB 2004-2489	20020809 <--
EP 1414386	A2	20040506	EP 2002-759332	20020809 <--

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,

IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK
JP 2005503788 T2 20050210 JP 2003-520456 20020809 <--
US 2004248763 A1 20041209 US 2004-486052 20040206 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-311547P P 20010810 <--
WO 2002-US25546 W 20020809 <--

AB The present invention provides a foodstuff comprising taurine, vitamin C, vitamin E and one or more polyunsatd. fatty acids, its use in the control of cardiovascular disorders, and its use in a **method** for controlling cardiovascular disorders. Thus, a dry cardiovascular **diet** for animals with early stage disease comprises rice 58, fish meal 10, poultry 10, rice gluten 12.5, fiber 4, vitamins and minerals 5, taurine 0.1, carnitine 0.05, and antioxidant comples 0.25%.

L25 ANSWER 11 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:483086 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:46456
TITLE: Conjugated **linoleic acid** compositions and their manufacture from oilseed oils
INVENTOR(S): Saebo, Asgeir; Skarie, Carl; Jerome, Daria; Haroldsson, Gudmunder
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Conlinco, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 16 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. Ser. No. 132,593. CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6410761	B1	20020625	US 1999-270940	19990317 <--
US 6015833	A	20000118	US 1998-42767	19980317 <--
EP 950410	A1	19991020	EP 1999-105497	19990317 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2003073269	A2	20030312	JP 2002-188781	19990317 <--
WO 2000009163	A1	20000224	WO 1999-US18094	19990810 <--
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9954745	A1	20000306	AU 1999-54745	19990810 <--
WO 2000018944	A1	20000406	WO 1999-US22126	19990923 <--
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9963996	A1	20000417	AU 1999-63996	19990923 <--
ZA 2000004855	A	20010615	ZA 2000-4855	20000913 <--

US 2002098274	A1	20020725	US 2001-961522		20010924 <--
US 6524527	B2	20030225			
US 2002169332	A1	20021114	US 2002-124972		20020418 <--
US 6610868	B2	20030826			
US 2004018225	A1	20040129	US 2003-623825		20030721 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-42538	B2	19980317 <--
			US 1998-42767	A2	19980317 <--
			US 1998-132593	A2	19980811 <--
			US 1998-160416	A2	19980925 <--
			JP 1999-547251	A3	19990317 <--
			US 1999-270940	A2	19990317 <--
			WO 1999-US18094	W	19990810 <--
			WO 1999-US22126	W	19990923 <--

AB Novel compns. containing conjugated linoleic acids are efficacious as animal feed additives and human **dietary** supplements. **Linoleic acid** from oilseed oils is converted by isomerization and mol. distillation to its conjugated forms in which the resulting composition is low in certain unusual isomers compared to conventional conjugated linoleic products.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 12 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:798235 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:339212
TITLE: The use of azalide antibiotic compositions for treating or preventing a bacterial or protozoal infection in mammals
INVENTOR(S): Boettner, Wayne Alan; Canning, Peter Connor
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pfizer Products Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 74 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001081358	A1	20011101	WO 2001-IB519	20010326 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2407448	AA	20011101	CA 2001-2407448	20010326 <--
EP 1276747	A1	20030122	EP 2001-915612	20010326 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
BR 2001010382	A	20030624	BR 2001-10382	20010326 <--
JP 2004516233	T2	20040603	JP 2001-578446	20010326 <--
US 2002019353	A1	20020214	US 2001-829672	20010410 <--
BG 107168	A	20030731	BG 2002-107168	20021003 <--
ZA 2002008603	A	20031024	ZA 2002-8603	20021024 <--

NO 2002005134	A	20021219	NO 2002-5134		20021025 <--
US 2004235759	A1	20041125	US 2003-745748		20031223 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-199961P	P	20000427 <--
			WO 2001-IB519	W	20010326 <--
			US 2001-829672	B1	20010410 <--

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:339212

AB **Methods** for treating or preventing bacterial or protozoal infections in mammals by administering a single dose of an antibiotic composition comprising a mixture of azalide isomers and a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle are disclosed. **Methods** for increasing acute or chronic injection-site toleration in mammals by administering a single dose of antibiotic compns. comprising a mixture of azalide isomers and a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle are also disclosed. A combination comprising an antibiotic composition comprising a mixture of azalide isomers, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and instructions for use in a single-dose administration is also disclosed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 13 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:763142 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:303114

TITLE: Conjugated **linoleic acid** compositions

INVENTOR(S): Saebo, Asgeir; Skarie, Carl

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Conlinco, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 75 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001077271	A2	20011018	WO 2001-US11406	20010406 <--
WO 2001077271	A3	20020221		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2404799	AA	20011018	CA 2001-2404799	20010406 <--
EP 1268722	A2	20030102	EP 2001-924831	20010406 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004506746	T2	20040304	JP 2001-575125	20010406 <--
NO 2002004799	A	20021129	NO 2002-4799	20021004 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-544004 A	20000406 <--
			US 2000-544084 A	20000406 <--
			WO 2001-US11406 W	20010406 <--

AB Novel compns. containing conjugated linoleic acids are efficacious as animal feed additives and human **dietary** supplements. **Linoleic acid** is converted to its conjugated forms in which the resulting composition is low in certain usual isomers compared to conventional conjugated

linoleic products. In addition, the invention provides compns. that are prepared according to a novel **method** that controls oxidation of CLA into volatile organic compds. as well as containing metal oxidant chelators to control oxidation during storage.

L25 ANSWER 14 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:672217 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:194990
TITLE: **Method** of altering nutritional components of milk produced by a lactating animal
INVENTOR(S): Bauman, Dale E.; Mcguire, Mark A.; Griinari, Mikko; Chouinard, P. Yvan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cornell Research Foundation, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 13 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE	
US 6288114	B1	20010911	US 1998-103366		19980623	<--
CA 2307941	AA	19991229	CA 1998-2307941		19980623	<--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-50539P	P	19970623	<--
			US 1998-103366	A	19980623	<--
			WO 1998-US12970	W	19980623	<--

AB The present invention alters mammary synthesis of fat to improve milk quality. These changes in milk composition represent improvements in nutritional quality consistent with contemporary **dietary** recommendations. Of special importance is the disclosure of new data relating to specific conjugated linoleic acids (CLA), potent naturally occurring anti-carcinogens. In the course of an investigation to enhance milk content of conjugated **linoleic acid**, it was discovered that abomasal infusion of a single TFA isomer caused a marked milk fat depression. This observation was unexpected because the prior art has consistently shown that body fat and milk fat always show reciprocal changes in lactating cows and indicated that CLA's generally reduced body fat in growing animals. The current disclosure demonstrates that an increase in milk fat content of a specific TFA isomer, trans-10 C18:1 causes MFD. This observation is in conflict with the prior art that taught that an increase in total TFA caused MFD. These results are applicable to other domestic lactating mammals (e.g., pigs). Upon the infusion of CLA, a portion of the CLA is transferred to the mammary gland and incorporated into milk fat. Hence, the **methods** disclosed increase the levels of CLA found in milk, thereby improving the nutritional benefits to human health associated with CLA.
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 15 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:436764 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:180246
TITLE: Conjugated **linoleic acid** for **weight reduction** in a **dog**
INVENTOR(S): Lowe, John
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Gilbertson & Page Limited, UK
SOURCE: Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 10 pp.
CODEN: BAXXDU

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 2355382	A1	20010425	GB 1999-20054	19990824 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1999-20054	19990824 <--

AB A **weight-reducing dietary** composition for a **dog** comprises conjugated **linoleic acid** (CLA). The CLA may be present substantially as cis-9,trans-11 octadecadienoic acid at a concentration of 3.5-7.0 g/kg, preferably 7.0 g/kg. A **method** of reducing weight in an obese **dog** comprises feeding the **dog** such a composition, preferably giving about 0.15 mL per kg of body weight and exercising the **dog.** Thus, a **diet** includes rice 25, wheat 12.2, wheatfeed 12.5, soya (dehulled) 10.0, maize gluten 60 10.0, dick digest outer coat 10.0, maize 5.0, Norse fish meal (ECO LT) 4.0, Dical (Aliphos 40) 3.75, yeast 2.5, peas 2.0, linseed 1.0, CLA 0.7, vitamin mineral supplement 0.625, charcoal 0.5, fructose oligosaccharides 0.4, and salt 0.2% by weight

L25 ANSWER 16 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:185508 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:192560
TITLE: **Method** for improving the skin and coat of pets
INVENTOR(S): Russell, Terry; Young, Linda A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Societe Des Produits Nestle S.A., Switz.; Russell, Jody
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001017365	A1	20010315	WO 2000-EP8747	20000906 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2383714	AA	20010315	CA 2000-2383714	20000906 <--
BR 2000013780	A	20020514	BR 2000-13780	20000906 <--
EP 1213970	A1	20020619	EP 2000-958527	20000906 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
ZA 2002002647	A	20030704	ZA 2002-2647	20020404 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-152653P P	19990907 <--
			WO 2000-EP8747 W	20000906 <--

AB A **method** for improving or maintaining the skin and coat system of a pet includes administering to the pet a nutritional agent which

promotes the growth of bifido- and lactic-bacteria in its gastro-intestinal tract. The nutritional agent may be a prebiotic or a probiotic microorganism, or both. The nutritional agent may be administered together with a long chain fatty acid.

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 17 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:47020 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:61088
TITLE: **Method** for reducing the damaging effects of radiation therapy on animal skin and mucosa
INVENTOR(S): Ogilvie, Gregory K.; Davenport, Deborah J.; Gross, Kathy L.; Hand, Michael S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Colgate Palmolive Co., USA; Colorado State University Research Foundation
SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. 5,776,913.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6015798	A	20000118	US 1998-106295	19980629 <--
US 5776913	A	19980707	US 1995-544421	19951010 <--
CA 2234249	AA	19970417	CA 1996-2234249	19961004 <--
CA 2234249	C	20020326		
ES 2170269	T3	20020801	ES 1996-934026	19961004 <--
ZA 9608482	A	19980408	ZA 1996-8482	19961008 <--
CA 2336628	AA	20000106	CA 1999-2336628	19990624 <--
WO 2000000189	A1	20000106	WO 1999-US14344	19990624 <--
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9947167	A1	20000117	AU 1999-47167	19990624 <--
AU 761266	B2	20030529		
EP 1091734	A1	20010418	EP 1999-930683	19990624 <--
EP 1091734	B1	20030917		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI, RO				
TR 200100457	T2	20010821	TR 2001-200100457	19990624 <--
JP 2002519320	T2	20020702	JP 2000-556774	19990624 <--
NZ 508766	A	20030530	NZ 1999-508766	19990624 <--
AT 249821	E	20031015	AT 1999-930683	19990624 <--
ES 2207951	T3	20040601	ES 1999-930683	19990624 <--
ZA 2000007650	A	20020619	ZA 2000-7650	20001219 <--
NO 2000006575	A	20010228	NO 2000-6575	20001221 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1995-544421 A2	19951010 <--
			US 1998-106295 A	19980629 <--
			WO 1999-US14344 W	19990624 <--

AB The severity of damage caused to the skin and mucosa of animals with cancer undergoing radiation therapy is mitigated by feeding the animal a

nutritionally balanced food composition containing omega-6 polyunsatd. fatty acids
which are supplemented with a mixture of a omega-3 polyunsatd. fatty acids and arginine. Dogs with malignant neoplasia of the nasal cavity were treated with radiation and maintained on a **diet** containing either menhaden fish oil + arginine or soybean oil. Dogs on the fish oil **diet** had significantly higher serum levels of docosahexaenoic acid and **eicosapentaenoic acid**, reduced concns. of **linoleic acid**, and lower levels of oral mucosal and skin inflammatory mediators (prostaglandin E2 and 11-dehydrothromboxane B2) than dogs maintained on the control **diet.** Dogs maintained on the fish oil **diet** also showed decreased mucositis.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 18 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:819238 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:35192
TITLE: **Method** of altering nutritional components of milk produced by a lactating animal
INVENTOR(S): Bauman, Dale E.; McGuire, Mark A.; Griinari, Mikko; Chouinard, P. Yvan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cornell Research Foundation, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9966922	A1	19991229	WO 1998-US12970	19980623 <--
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2307941	AA	19991229	CA 1998-2307941	19980623 <--
EP 1100489	A1	20010523	EP 1998-932804	19980623 <--
R: BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE, IE				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1997-50539P P 19970623 <--
US 1998-103366 A 19980623 <--
WO 1998-US12970 W 19980623 <--

AB The present invention alters mammary synthesis of fat to improve milk quality. These changes in milk composition represent improvements in nutritional quality consistent with contemporary **dietary** recommendations. Of special importance is the disclosure of new data relating to specific conjugated linoleic acids (CLA), potent naturally occurring anti-carcinogens. In the course of an investigation to enhance milk content of conjugated **linoleic acid**, it was discovered that abomasal infusion of a single TFA isomer caused a marked milk fat depression. This observation was unexpected because the prior art has consistently shown that body fat and milk fat always show reciprocal changes in lactating cows and indicated that CLA's generally reduced body fat in growing animals. The current disclosure demonstrates

that an increase in milk fat content of a specific TFA isomer, trans-10 C18:1 (J.M. Griinari et al., 1997, 1998) causes MFD (milk fat depression). This observation is in conflict with the prior art that taught that an increase in total TFA caused MFD. These results are applicable to other domestic lactating mammals (e.g., pigs). Upon the infusion of CLA, a portion of the CLA is transferred to the mammary gland and incorporated into milk fat. Hence, the **methods** disclosed increase the levels of CLA found in milk, thereby improving the nutritional benefits to human health associated with CLA.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 19 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:613659 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:228021
TITLE: Conjugated **linoleic acid** compositions
INVENTOR(S): Saebo, Asgeir; Skarie, Carl; Jerome, Daria; Haraldsson, Gudmunder
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Conlinco, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9947135	A1	19990923	WO 1999-US5806	19990317 <--
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6015833	A	20000118	US 1998-42767	19980317 <--
CA 2289648	AA	19990923	CA 1999-2289648	19990317 <--
CA 2289648	C	20040601		
AU 9931886	A1	19991011	AU 1999-31886	19990317 <--
AU 764699	B2	20030828		
EP 950410	A1	19991020	EP 1999-105497	19990317 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2000516480	T2	20001212	JP 1999-547251	19990317 <--
JP 2003073269	A2	20030312	JP 2002-188781	19990317 <--
WO 2000009163	A1	20000224	WO 1999-US18094	19990810 <--
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9954745	A1	20000306	AU 1999-54745	19990810 <--

WO 2000018944 A1 20000406 WO 1999-US22126 19990923 <--
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
AU 9963996 A1 20000417 AU 1999-63996 19990923 <--
ZA 2000004855 A 20010615 ZA 2000-4855 20000913 <--
NO 2000004615 A 20001107 NO 2000-4615 20000915 <--
US 2004018225 A1 20040129 US 2003-623825 20030721 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-42538 A 19980317 <--
US 1998-42767 A 19980317 <--
US 1998-132593 A 19980811 <--
US 1998-160416 A 19980925 <--
JP 1999-547251 A3 19990317 <--
WO 1999-US5806 W 19990317 <--
WO 1999-US18094 W 19990810 <--
WO 1999-US22126 W 19990923 <--
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 131:228021

AB Novel compns. containing conjugated linoleic acids are efficacious as animal feed additives and human **dietary** supplements. **Linoleic acid** is converted to its conjugated forms by a novel **method** in which the resulting composition is low in certain unusual isomers compared to conventional conjugated linoleic products. The process involves dissolving an alkali compatible with a nonaq. medium (e.g. KOH, CsOH, CsSO3, NEt4OH) in propylene glycol, adding a seed oil containing ≥50% **linoleic acid**, isomerizing by heating under an inert gas to 130-165°, separating the fatty acid fraction by acidification, and optional further purification and dehydration. The **linoleic acid** is converted ≥90% to conjugated cis-9,trans-11- and trans-10,cis-12-octadecadienoic acids; the product contains <1% 11,13-isomers, <1% 8,10-isomers, <1% trans,trans-isomers, and <1% total unidentified **linoleic acid** species. Sunflower and safflower oils are preferred, owing to their high native 9,12-**linoleic acid** content and low levels of sterols, phospholipids, and other residues.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 20 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:56831 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 78:56831
TITLE: Carnitine acetyltransferase activity in rat mitochondria after feeding with different quantities of **linoleic acid**
AUTHOR(S): Jakobsen, P. E.; Rotenberg, S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Abt. Tierphysiol., Biochem. Anal. Chem., Versuchslab. Tierzucht, Copenhagen, Den.
SOURCE: Acta Agriculturae Scandinavica (**1972**), 22(3), 163-6
CODEN: AASCAU; ISSN: 0001-5121
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German

AB The activity of carnitine acetyltransferase (**CAT**) was determined, after separation of mitochondria by a series of extns. and centrifugations, by

the **method** of Fritz (CA 59: 1897h). The activity was determined in liver, heart, and back muscle in 2-month-old rats and in heart, mitochondria in 4-month-old rats. They were divided into four groups: (1) basal **diet** with no fat, (2) basal plus 5% tallow, (3) basal plus 2.5% tallow and 2.5% soybean oil, and (4) basic **diet** plus 5% soybean oil. **CAT** activity was greatest in heart mitochondria, less in back muscle mitochondria, and least in liver mitochondria. In heart and liver tissue, there was a significant neg. correlation with age, apparently due to a more rapid growth of tissue other than mitochondria. A deficiency of fat, especially **linoleic acid** inhibited growth of the heart. Rats trained in running showed higher **CAT** activity in heart mitochondria than untrained rats. Varying the amount of **linoleic acid** in the **diet** gave no significant changes. CHCl3 narcosis (not over 2 min before death) also produced no change.

L25 ANSWER 21 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:35074 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 58:35074
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 58:6030e-g
TITLE: Cholesterol esters of the cockroach, Eurycotis floridana
AUTHOR(S): Bade, M. L.; Clayton, R. B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Harvard Univ.
SOURCE: Nature (London, United Kingdom) (**1963**), 197, 77-9
CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB The constitution of cholesterol esters of E. floridana has been investigated. Cockroaches reared aseptically by the **method** of C. (CA 55, 6712e) were fed 3 **diets** of distinctly different fatty acid content. **Diet** number 1 was the semi-synthetic **diet** of Noland and Bauman (CA 43, 3939h) in which the corn oil was replaced by Na oleate. Number 2 was identical, only the corn oil was replaced with a mixture of saturated fatty acids. **Diet** number 3 was com. available **dog** food. Results thus far obtained indicate that the major sterol ester of E.floridana reared on **diet** 1 is cholesteryl oleate.

L25 ANSWER 22 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1955:78947 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 49:78947
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 49:14955a-d
TITLE: Effect of lecithin on the activity of the conditioned reflexes of animals
AUTHOR(S): Makarychev, A. I.; Sergeeva, M. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Nutrition Inst., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow
SOURCE: Voprosy Pitaniya (**1955**), 14(No. 2), 21-6
CODEN: VPITAR; ISSN: 0042-8833
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Three groups of dogs were employed to determine the effect of lecithin (I) on the conditioned reflexes of cerebral cortex by making use of the **method** of the conditioned food reflexes. The dogs of the 1st group received per os during 6-10 days in addition to a normal **diet** 0.2, 0.5, and 5 g. I/**dog**/day, those of the 2nd group 20 and 200 g. of brain tissue (equivalent to 0.5 and 5 g. I, resp.), and those of the 3rd group received separately the equivalent amts. of choline, **oleic**

acid, palmitic acid, **stearic acid**, inorg. P (NaH2PO4), and glycerol which were present in 0.5 g. I. The results showed that feeding of small doses (0.2 and 0.5 g.) of I always increased the activity of the conditioned reflexes of cerebral cortex, the effect being observed either during the exptl. feeding or after the addition of I had been stopped, depending on the strength of the nervous system of the **dog**. The feeding of large doses (5 g.) of I caused a decrease of the conditoned reflexes, and in the case of the dogs possessing a weak type of nervous system it caused a prolonged retardation of the activity of the cerebral cortex. The different constituents of I differed greatly in their physiol. effects. Glycerol, palmitic and stearic acids increased the conditioned reflex activity of the cerebral cortex. **Oleic acid** in the amount used exercised a neg. effect, but when it was used in the amount present in 0.25 g. I, a pronounced pos. effect was noticed. Inorg. P increased both the stimulating and retarding effects of the cortex. However, the dogs after a short period of P feeding refused to eat their ration. Choline exercised a strong neg. effect on the reflex activity of the cortex. In the cases of palmitic, stearic, and **oleic acid** the results have been confirmed by studying the bioelec. activity of the cerebral cortex.

L25 ANSWER 23 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1948:38747 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 42:38747
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 42:8228f-i
TITLE: The connection between the cytochrome c-peroxidase and other oxidative systems
AUTHOR(S): Mikhlin, D. M.; Bronovitskaya, Z. S.
SOURCE: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR (**1948**), 60, 1547-9
CODEN: DANKAS; ISSN: 0002-3264
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Baker yeasts contain cytochrome c peroxidase, which oxidizes hydroquinone and ascorbic acid in the presence of cytochrome c (they are intermediate oxidation catalysts); the enzyme can be detected spectroscopically by the **method** based on oxidation of a previously reduced cytochrome c in the presence of peroxides, detectable by the disappearance of the 550 and 520 mμ lines, characteristic for reduced cytochrome c. The enzyme was isolated according to Altschul and Hogness (J. Biol. Chemical 136, 777; 142, 303(1942)). There was no direct proportionality between the amount of the enzyme used and the rate of cytochrome oxidation. Excess ascorbic acid can be used again to reduce the oxidized cytochrome (this was done up to 5 times). The peroxide was H2O2 (0.0025 mg. per ml.), although organic peroxide like **diethyl** peroxide was also effective but gave less rapid oxidation (2-3 min., instead of 1-2 min.). The hydroperoxide obtained by the action of lipoxidase on **linoleic acid** was also effective (preparation according to Mikhlin and Pshenova, C.A. 41, 2762d). As sources of H2O2 the following systems were also used: D-amino acid oxidase (from **dog** kidney), xanthine oxidase, glucose oxidase (from Penicillum notatum), in the presence of proper substrates. Substitution of any of these systems for H2O2 led to oxidation of the previously reduced cytochrome c at a rate not exceeding 10 min.; this occurs only in the absence of buffers and other salts which hinder the action of cytochrome c peroxidase. Thus the function of the latter enzyme may be connected with the action of oxidases of other types which liberate H2O2 or organic peroxides in the course of their activity.

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=> d que stat l21
L11      643107 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  ?WEIGHT?(W)(?CONTROL? OR ?REDUC?) OR
                ?DIET? OR ?OBESITY?
L12       16766 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L11 AND (HEPTADECANOIC ACID OR
                STEARIC ACID OR ARACHIDIC ACID OR BEHENIC ACID OR LIGNOCERIC
                ACID OR CEROTIC ACID OR OLEIC ACID OR CIS-11-OCTADECANOIC ACID
                OR CIS 11 OCTADECANOIC ACID OR CIS11 OCTADECANOIC ACID OR
                LINOLEIC ACID OR LINOLENIC ACID)
L13        6247 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L11 AND (EICOSAPENTAENOIC OR DOCASAHEX
                AENOIC OR EICOSAPENTANOIC OR DOCASAHEXANOIC OR ARACHIDONIC OR
                ERUCIC)(W)ACID
L14       19947 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L12 OR L13
L15         145 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L14 AND (CAT OR DOG OR ?FELIN? OR
                ?CANIN?)
L16          24 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L15 AND ?METHOD?
L17        5094 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L11 AND (CAT OR DOG OR ?FELIN? OR
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L18           1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L17 AND ?LOTUS?(W)?LEAF?
L19          24 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L16 OR L18
L20          41 SEA L19
L21          36 DUP REMOV L20 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs l21 1-36

L21  ANSWER 1 OF 36  CABA COPYRIGHT 2005 CABI on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:          2004:190614  CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER:           20043178525
TITLE:                     Waltham international science symposium: Nature,
                           nurture, and the case for nutrition, Bangkok,
                           Thailand, 28-31 October, 2003
AUTHOR:                    Finley, D.; Morris, J. G.; Rogers, Q. R.; Finley, D.
                           [EDITOR]; Morris, J. G. [EDITOR]; Rogers, Q. R.
                           [EDITOR]
CORPORATE SOURCE:          University of California, One Shields Avenue, Davis,
                           CA 95616, USA.
SOURCE:                    Journal of Nutrition, (2004) Vol. 134, No. 8S, pp.
                           2017S-2168S.
                           Publisher: American Society for Nutritional
                           Sciences. Bethesda
                           Price: Journal issue; Conference proceedings
                           Meeting Info.: Waltham international science
                           symposium: Nature, nurture, and the case for
                           nutrition, Bangkok, Thailand, 28-31 October, 2003.
                           ISSN: 0022-3166
PUB. COUNTRY:              United States
DOCUMENT TYPE:             Journal
LANGUAGE:                  English
ENTRY DATE:                Entered STN: 20041203
                           Last Updated on STN: 20041203
AB   This supplement is comprised of papers presented at the Waltham
     International Science Symposium. Two papers discuss health and barriers to
     disease, particularly the stratum corneum barrier and bacteria in the gut.
     General nutrition is given emphasis in 8 papers. Nine papers explore the
     relationship between nutrition, genetics and environment and discuss
     nutrition-related diseases and diet therapy. The poster
     presentation topics include the following: modification of puppy plasma
     lipoprotein by maternal dietary fatty acids during the suckling
     period; evaluation of corneometry; increase of urinary isovalthine
     excretion by oral leucine supplementation; effects of aloe vera, curcumin,
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vitamin C and taurine combination on **canine** fibroblast migration and titrated water diffusion in vitro; changes in levels of DNA damage and apoptotic resistance with age in dogs; benefits of bovine colostrum on faecal quality in puppies; effect of **dietary** sodium on water intake and urine volume in cats; variation in immunoglobulin A concentrations in dogs due to sample type, collection time and **method**; application of Comet Assay for investigation of DNA damage in equine peripheral blood mononuclear cells; nutrient digestibility and fatty acid composition of commercial **dog** foods; recovery of the ideal body composition and insulin sensitivity in obese dogs through weight loss and high-protein low-energy **diet**; calcium absorption in dogs; modulation of uncoupling protein 1 and peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor [gamma] expression in adipose tissue of obese insulin-resistant dogs; effects of **dietary** protein source and manufacturing processes on macronutrient digestibility, faecal consistency and presence of Clostridium perfringens in dogs; effect of **dietary** protein source on the urinary composition of cats; and exocrine pancreatic insufficiency and adverse reaction to food in dogs.

L21 ANSWER 2 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004304101 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15206474
TITLE: Effect of omega-3 fatty acids on **canine** atopic dermatitis.
AUTHOR: Mueller R S; Fieseler K V; Fettman M J; Zabel S; Rosychuk R A W; Ogilvie G K; Greenwalt T L
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Clinical Sciences, College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523, USA.
SOURCE: Journal of small animal practice, (2004 Jun) 45 (6) 293-7. Journal code: 0165053. ISSN: 0022-4510.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL) Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) (RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200407
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040624 Last Updated on STN: 20040710 Entered Medline: 20040709

AB Twenty-nine dogs were included in a double-blinded, placebo-controlled, randomised trial and were orally supplemented for 10 weeks with either flax oil (200 mg/kg/day), **eicosapentaenoic acid** (50 mg/kg/day) and docosahexaenoic acid (35 mg/kg/day) in a commercial preparation, or mineral oil as a placebo. For each **dog**, clinical scores were determined based on a scoring system developed prior to the trial. Total omega-6 and omega-3 intake and the ratio of omega-6:omega-3 (omega-6:3) were calculated before and after the trial. The dogs' clinical scores improved in those supplemented with flax oil and the commercial preparation, but not in the placebo group. No correlation was identified between total fatty acid intake or omega-6:3 ratio and clinical scores. Based on the results of this study, the total intake of fatty acids or the omega-6:3 ratio do not seem to be the main factors in determining the clinical response.

L21 ANSWER 3 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:179624 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200400179925

TITLE: Influences of stage of lactation, teat position and sequential milk sampling on the composition of domestic **cat** milk (Felis catus).
AUTHOR(S): Jacobsen, K. L.; Depeters, E. J. [Reprint Author]; Rogers, Q. R.; Taylor, S. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Animal Science, University of California at Davis, One Shields Ave., Davis, CA, 95616-8521, USA ejdepeters@ucdavis.edu
SOURCE: Journal of Animal Physiology and Animal Nutrition, (February 2004) Vol. 88, No. 1-2, pp. 46-58. print. ISSN: 0931-2439 (ISSN print).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 31 Mar 2004
Last Updated on STN: 31 Mar 2004

AB Milk from 11 domestic shorthair cats (Felis catus; n=7 fed dry low-fat **diet**, n=4 fed dry high-fat **diet**) was collected weekly for 6 weeks following parturition, and analysed for total solids (TS), crude protein (CP), fat, lactose and ash. Samples were collected in 1-ml sequential fractions to determine whether within-sampling changes in composition existed. Samples of extracted milk fat were also analysed for fatty acid content. Two commercial kitten milk replacers were analysed according to the same procedures utilized for milk samples. In statistical analyses individual **cat**, **diet**, stage of lactation, litter size, and teat position influenced concentrations of milk components; parity and sequential sampling had no effect. Averaged **cat** milk was 27.9% TS, and 8.7% CP, 12.7% fat, 4.2% lactose and 1.3% ash (on a wet basis). Milk protein percentage increased over lactation for both **diet** groups, but fat percentage increased only for queens fed the high-fat **diet.** Milk replacers were lower in fat and protein content than milk from queens, and had considerably lower levels of **arachidonic acid.** Data from this study contribute to the limited information available regarding the composition of domestic **cat** milk, and give possible reasons for poor growth occasionally observed in kittens fed unsupplemented commercial milk replacers.

L21 ANSWER 4 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:402364 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200400401555
TITLE: Temporal changes in cerebral antioxidant enzyme activities after ischemia and reperfusion in a rat focal brain ischemia model: effect of **dietary** fish oil.
AUTHOR(S): Choi-Kwon, Smi [Reprint Author]; Park, Kyung-Ae; Lee, Hee-Joo; Park, Myung-Sook; Lee, Joung-Hee; Jeon, Sang-Eun; Choe, Myoung-Ae; Park, Kyoung-Chan
CORPORATE SOURCE: Coll NursingChong Ro Gu, Seoul Natl Univ, Youngun Dong 28, Seoul, 110799, South Korea smi@plaza.snu.ac.kr
SOURCE: Developmental Brain Research, (August 18 2004) Vol. 152, No. 1, pp. 11-18. print. CODEN: DBRRDB. ISSN: 0165-3806.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Oct 2004
Last Updated on STN: 13 Oct 2004

AB This study investigated the neuroprotective effects of **dietary** supplementation of fish oil on both brain infarction and the activities of antioxidant enzymes. Male Sprague-Dawley rats (4-weeks old) were divided

into two groups and received either a regular **diet** (RD) or a fish-oil-supplemented **diet** (FOD) for 6 weeks prior to middle cerebral artery (MCA) occlusion. The infarction volume of the brain was calculated using image analysis after staining. Antioxidant enzymes were measured before ischemia (BI), after 2 h of ischemia (AI) and after 24 h (24hR), 48 h (48hR) and after 7 days (7dR) of reperfusion. The infarction volume of the brain was significantly smaller in the FOD group than in the RD group after 24 h of reperfusion ($p < 0.05$). Before ischemia, the levels of lipid peroxide and the glutathione peroxidase (GPx) activity were higher in the FOD group than in the RD group. During reperfusion, the catalase (**CAT**) activity in the FOD group remained at the preischemia level until after 48 h of reperfusion, while those in the RD group did not. The Mn-superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity and GPx activity were higher in the FOD group than in the RD group only after 2 It of ischemia. In the fatty acid analysis, the ratio of docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) and **eicosapentaenoic acid** (EPA) were higher in the FOD group than in the RD group (p 0.05). Our results demonstrate that supplementing the **diet** with fish oil could decrease the cerebral infarction volume following ischemia and reperfusion (I/R) partly by working directly as an antioxidant and partly by modulating antioxidant enzyme activities.

L21 ANSWER 5 OF 36 BIOSIS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:291948 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200400291430
TITLE: High protein, low carbohydrate **diets** and not conjugated **linoleic acid** promote weight loss in overweight dogs.
AUTHOR(S): Bierer, Tiffany L [Reprint Author]; Bui, Linh M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Research and Development, Masterfoods USA, 3250 E. 44th Street, Vernon, CA, 90058, USA
tiffany.bierer@effem.com
SOURCE: FASEB Journal, (2004) Vol. 18, No. 4-5, pp. Abst. 583.13. http://www.fasebj.org/. e-file.
Meeting Info.: FASEB Meeting on Experimental Biology: Translating the Genome. Washington, District of Columbia, USA. April 17-21, 2004. FASEB.
ISSN: 0892-6638 (ISSN print).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 23 Jun 2004
Last Updated on STN: 23 Jun 2004

AB It is estimated that the incidence of **obesity** in pets as high as 25%. Moderate to severe calorie restriction using high carbohydrate/low fat **diets** is the most common **method** for reducing a pet&39;s weight. In humans, however, high protein **diets** with no deliberate caloric restriction are the trend for reducing body weight (BW). The purpose of this study was to compare high carbohydrate **diets** to high protein, low carbohydrate **diets** with and without conjugated **linoleic acid** (CLA) on weight loss in dogs. 40 Beagle dogs with body condition scores 4-5/5 were divided into 4 groups and fed one of the following **diets** for 12 weeks at 85% of maintenance calories: 28% protein (CON), 28% protein + 0.56% CLA (CLA), 52% protein (HP) or 51% protein + 0.53% CLA (HPCLA). BW was recorded weekly. Body composition was measured by deuterium oxide at 0 and 12 weeks. At 12 weeks, the HP and HPCLA groups had lost significantly more BW (10.9% and 10.2%) than the CON and CLA groups (4.4% and 4.9%). HP and HPCLA groups also lost a significantly greater % of fat (37.7% and 35.9%)

as compared to the CON group (5.5%). The CLA group lost an average of 22.5% fat (not significant from CON). Mean 12 week BUN:creatinine was significantly in the HP group compared to all other groups. Significant reductions in serum TG&39;s were also seen on the HP and HPCLA **diets.** This study suggests that high protein **diets** can decrease BW in overweight dogs by reducing body fat while preserving lean body mass.

L21 ANSWER 6 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003554241 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 14633046
TITLE: The influence of **dietary** fish oil vs. sunflower oil on the fatty acid composition of plasma cholesteryl-esters in healthy, adult cats.
AUTHOR: Plantinga E A; Beynen A C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Nutrition, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands.. e.a.plantinga@students.uu.nl
SOURCE: Journal of animal physiology and animal nutrition, (2003 Dec) 87 (11-12) 373-9.
Journal code: 101126979. ISSN: 0931-2439.
PUB. COUNTRY: Germany: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200403
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20031125
Last Updated on STN: 20040303
Entered Medline: 20040302

AB The question addressed was whether the fatty acid composition of plasma cholesteryl esters (CEs) in cats reflects the intake of fatty acids. **Diets** containing either fish oil or sunflower oil were fed to six healthy, adult cats in a cross-over trial. The dry **cat** foods contained approximately 18.5% crude fat, of which two-third was in the form of the variable oil. Blood samples were collected at the end of each 4-week feeding period, and the fatty acid composition of plasma CEs and plasma concentrations of lipoproteins were determined. Consumption of the **diet** with fish oil was associated with significantly greater proportions of **eicosapentaenoic acid**, **arachidonic acid**, alpha-**linolenic acid** , **oleic acid**, palmitic acid and myristic acid in plasma CEs. The intake of fish oil instead of sunflower oil reduced the percentage of **linoleic acid** in CEs. The plasma concentrations of total cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, phospholipids and triglycerides were not affected by fish oil vs. sunflower oil feeding.

L21 ANSWER 7 OF 36 FROSTI COPYRIGHT 2005 LFRA on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 590926 FROSTI
TITLE: **Method** for improving bone modeling and chondrocyte functioning in growing **canines.**
INVENTOR: Watkins B.A.; Lepine A.J.; Hayek M.G.; Reinhart G.A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Iams Co.
SOURCE: United States Patent
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6426100 B 20020730
APPLICATION INFORMATION: 20010216
NOTE: 20020730
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB A **dog** food fortified with appropriate amounts of **dietary** n-6 and n-3 fatty acids for healthier and faster growing bones is disclosed. The invention specifically stimulates bone development and chrondocyte functioning in growing **canines.** The amount of n-3 fatty acids in the pet food and the ratio of n-6 to n-3 fatty acids are important in promoting synthesis and tissue accumulation of down-regulating elements of inflammation. Preferably, the n-3 fatty acids consist of **eicosapentaenoic acid** and docosahexaenoic acid. The composition may also contain crude protein, fat, **dietary** fibre, and carbohydrates, although there are no required ratios or percentages for these nutrients.

L21 ANSWER 8 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:378380 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200378380
TITLE: Predictive equations for the quantitation of polyunsaturated fats in **dog** plasma and neutrophils from **dietary** fatty acid profiles.
AUTHOR(S): Bauer, John E. [Reprint author]; Waldron, Mark K.; Spencer, Angela L.; Hannah, Steven S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Comparative Nutrition Laboratory, College of Veterinary Medicine, Texas A and M University, College Station, TX, USA
jbauer@cvm.tamu.edu
SOURCE: Journal of Nutrition, (June, 2002) Vol. 132, No. 6 Supplement S2, pp. 1642S-1645S. print.
CODEN: JONUAI. ISSN: 0022-3166.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; (Meeting Paper)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Jul 2002
Last Updated on STN: 10 Jul 2002

L21 ANSWER 9 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:564089 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200564089
TITLE: Regulation of apoptosis through arachidonate cascade in mammalian cells.
AUTHOR(S): Nishimura, Kohji [Reprint author]; Tsumagari, Hirohumi; Morioka, Asami; Yamauchi, Yukiko; Miyashita, Kazuo; Lu, Shan; Jisaka, Mitsuo; Nagaya, Tsutomu; Yokota, Kazushige
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Life Science and Biotechnology, Shimane University, Nishikawatsu-cho, Matsue, Shimane, 690-8504, Japan
knishimu@life.shimane-u.ac.jp
SOURCE: Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology, (July-December, 2002) Vol. 102-103, pp. 239-250. print.
CODEN: ABIBDL. ISSN: 0273-2289.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 30 Oct 2002
Last Updated on STN: 30 Oct 2002

AB The arachidonate cascade includes the cyclooxygenase (COX) pathway to form prostanoids and the lipoxygenase (LOX) pathway to generate several oxygenated fatty acids, collectively called eicosanoids. Eicosanoids are suggested to play a dual role in regulating cell survival and apoptosis in various types of cells through an unknown mechanism. We found apoptosis in cultured Madin-Darby **canine** kidney (MDCK) cells treated with

12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol beta-acetate (TPA), a potent tumor promoter, and nordihydroguaiaretic acid (NDGA), a LOX inhibitor. The effect of TPA was synergistically stimulated along with NDGA. Aspirin, a COX inhibitor, was not effective. The target of NDGA might be different from the mechanism involving a LOX activity in some kinds of carcinoma cells because the increased expression of 12-LOX was not detected in MDCK cells treated with TPA. Caspase and poly(ADP-ribose) metabolites were found to be involved in the signal transduction pathway of the TPA- and NDGA-induced apoptosis in MDCK cells. Alternatively, hydrogen peroxide-induced apoptosis was not affected by NDGA. Thus, the TPA-induced response involved the mechanism independent of the oxidative stress. **Obesity** is a risk factor for severe diseases including noninsulin-dependent diabetes and atherosclerosis characterized by the changes of cell properties of adipocytes. We found that conjugated **linolenic acid** from bitter gourd was able to induce apoptosis in mouse preadipogenic 3T3-L1 cells. The findings provide the potential use of conjugated fatty acids to regulate **obesity.**

L21 ANSWER 10 OF 36 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2005) on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:10405 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND23297454
TITLE: Relationship between omega3 long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acid status during early infancy and neurodevelopmental status at 1 year of age.
AUTHOR(S): Voigt, R.G.; Jensen, C.L.; Fraley, J.K.; Rozelle, J.C.; Brown, F.R. III; Heird, W.C.
SOURCE: Journal of human nutrition and dietetics, Apr 2002. Vol. 15, No. 2. p. 111-120
Publisher: Oxford : Blackwell Science Ltd.
CODEN: JHNDEO; ISSN: 0952-3871
NOTE: Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: England; United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LANGUAGE: English

AB Objective: To determine the influence of alpha-**linolenic acid** (ALA; 18:3omega3) intake and, hence, the influence of plasma and/or erythrocyte phospholipid content of docosahexaenoic acid (DHA; 22:6omega3) during early infancy on neurodevelopmental outcome of term infants. **Methods**: The Bayley Scales of Infant Development (second edition), the Clinical Adaptive Test/Clinical Linguistic and Auditory Milestone Scale (**CAT**/CLAMS) and the Gross Motor Scale of the Revised Gesell Developmental Inventory were administered at a mean age of 12.26 +/- 0.94 months to 44 normal term infants enrolled in a study evaluating the effects of infant formulas differing only in ALA content (0.4, 1.0, 1.7 and 3.2% of total fatty acids). Results: As reported previously [Jensen et al., Lipids 13 (1996) 107; J. Pediatr. 131 (1997) 200], the group fed the formula with the lowest ALA content had the lowest mean plasma and erythrocyte phospholipid DHA contents at 4 months of age. This group also had the lowest mean score on every neurodevelopmental measure. The difference in mean gross motor developmental quotient of this group versus the group fed the formula with 1.0% ALA but not of the other groups was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Across the groups, motor indices correlated positively with each other and with the plasma phospholipid DHA content at 4 months of age ($P = 0.02$-0.03). The CLAMS developmental quotient correlated with the erythrocyte phospholipid

content of 20:5omega3 (P < 0.01) but not with DHA. Conclusions: These statistically significant correlations suggest that the omega3 fatty acid status during early infancy may be important with respect to neurodevelopmental status at 1 year of age and highlight the need for further studies of this possibility.

L21 ANSWER 11 OF 36 CABA COPYRIGHT 2005 CABI on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:190781 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	20023142360
TITLE:	The electrophysiological basis for the antiarrhythmic actions of polyunsaturated fatty acids
AUTHOR:	Leaf, A.; Valagussa, F. [EDITOR]; Marchioli, R. [EDITOR]
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Department of Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, East Bldg 149, 13th Street, Charlestown, MA 02129, USA.
SOURCE:	European Heart Journal Supplements, (2001) Vol. 3, No. D, pp. D98-D105. Publisher: W.B. Saunders. London Price: Journal article; Conference paper Meeting Info.: Evidence and perspectives on n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids in cardiovascular disease. Proceedings of the "Consensus meeting: clinical effect, biological background, and research priorities on n-3 fatty acids", Research Centre of the Italian National Association of Hospital Cardiologists (ANMCO), Florence, Italy, 17-19 February 2000.
PUB. COUNTRY:	United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	English
ENTRY DATE:	Entered STN: 20021108 Last Updated on STN: 20021108

AB Aims: To determine whether n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs) have cardiac antiarrhythmic effects and, if so, to determine the basis(es) for such an effect. **Methods** and results: First, tests were made of the ability of administering n-3 PUFAs to a reliable **dog** model to prevent ischaemia-induced sudden cardiac death. Infusion of an emulsion of fish oil free fatty acids just prior to coronary artery obstruction prevented ventricular fibrillation (VF) (P<0.005) in exercising, unanaesthetized dogs. Similar results were obtained with pure n-3 free docosahexaenoic, eicosapentaenoic or alpha-linolenic acids. PUFAs prevented induced fibrillation of cultured neonatal rat cardiomyocytes for all cardiotoxins tested. After fibrillation was induced, the arrhythmias were terminated by the PUFAs. The electrophysiological effects of low micromolar concentrations of PUFAs are to increase the depolarizing current required to elicit an action potential by about 50% and prolong the refractory period by about threefold. These effects result because the PUFAs modulate the conductance of ion channels, primarily of Na+ and Ca2+, in cardiomyocytes from neonatal and adult rats and the human myocardial Na+ channel with the alpha-subunit and the alpha+beta-subunits transiently expressed in HEK293t cells using whole cell patch-clamp. Conclusions: These **dietary** PUFAs are shown to be potent, safe antiarrhythmic agents. More clinical trials, such as the GISSI-Prevenzione, are needed to extend these findings to humans. Potential, very large public health benefits may accrue from this new understanding.

L21 ANSWER 12 OF 36 CABA COPYRIGHT 2005 CABI on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:17332 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20003033446
TITLE: Advances in feed evaluation for companion animals
AUTHOR: Hendriks, W. H.; Moughan, P. J.; Moughan, P. J. [EDITOR]; Verstegen, M. W. A. [EDITOR]; Visser-Reyneveld, M. I. [EDITOR]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Food, Nutrition and Human Health, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand.
SOURCE: Feed evaluation: principles and practice, (2000) pp. 269-285. 51 ref.
Publisher: Wageningen Pers. Wageningen
ISBN: 90-7413-478-5
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands Antilles
DOCUMENT TYPE: Book; Book Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010201
Last Updated on STN: 20010201

AB Domestic dogs (Canis familiaris) and cats (Felis catus) are the most common companion animals for mankind. The **dietary** habit of these two species throughout evolution has resulted in morphological adaptations of the gastrointestinal tract and a specific metabolism of nutrients. The length of the gastrointestinal tract relative to the body length of the **cat** and the **dog** is short in comparison with other omnivorous and herbivorous animals. Arginine is a **dietary** essential for cats and dogs with taurine, vitamin A, niacin and **arachidonic acid** also being **dietary** essential nutrients for the **cat.** Criteria for **diet** formulation in companion animals include palatability, owner's perception, and complete and balanced nutrition. The most commonly used palatability test in the pet food industry is the two-bowl, free choice **method.** Another preference test often used by pet food manufacturers is the in-home-placement test where a panel of household cats is used to determine **dietary** preference. Tests for nutritionally complete and balanced **diets** may be conducted using chemical and biological assays. The most commonly used nutritional tests are those published by the Association of American Feed Control Officials. Little information is available in the literature on the effects of the various heat treatments used in the manufacturing of pet foods. Loss of vitamins has been documented in various types of pet food with thiamin being particularly heat-sensitive. Recently, heat-sterilization of moist canned **cat** foods has been shown to change protein quality. Assessment of absorbed **dietary** nutrients by cats and dogs is normally determined by the apparent faecal digestibility assay. Evidence is mounting that this assay grossly over-estimates nutrient absorption in companion animals and more accurate techniques need to be developed which, besides being inexpensive and simple to conduct, need to be of low ethical cost.

L21 ANSWER 13 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:200906 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000200906
TITLE: Effect of fish oil, arginine, and doxorubicin chemotherapy on remission and survival time for dogs with lymphoma: A double-blind, randomized placebo-controlled study.
AUTHOR(S): Ogilvie, Gregory K. [Reprint author]; Fettman, Martin J.; Mallinckrodt, Craig H.; Walton, Judy A.; Hansen, Rodney A.; Davenport, Deborah J.; Gross, Kathy L.; Richardson, Kristi L.; Rogers, Quinton; Hand, Michael S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Comparative Oncology Unit, Department of Clinical Sciences, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, 80523, USA
SOURCE: Cancer, (April 15, 2000) Vol. 88, No. 8, pp. 1916-1928. print.
CODEN: CANCAR. ISSN: 0008-543X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 17 May 2000
Last Updated on STN: 5 Jan 2002

AB BACKGROUND: Polyunsaturated n-3 fatty acids have been shown to inhibit the growth and metastasis of tumors. This double-blind, randomized study was designed to evaluate the hypothesis that polyunsaturated n-3 fatty acids can improve metabolic parameters, decrease chemical indices of inflammation, enhance quality of life, and extend disease free interval and survival time for dogs treated for lymphoblastic lymphoma with doxorubicin chemotherapy. **METHODS**: Thirty-two dogs with lymphoma were randomized to receive one of two **diets** supplemented with menhaden fish oil and arginine (experimental **diet**) or an otherwise identical **diet** supplemented with soybean oil (control **diet**). **Diets** were fed before and after remission was attained with up to five dosages of doxorubicin. Parameters examined included blood concentrations of glucose, lactic acid, and insulin in response to glucose and **diet** tolerance tests; alpha-1 acid glycoprotein; tumor necrosis factor; interleukin-6; body weight; amino acid profiles; resting energy expenditure; disease free interval (DFI); survival time (ST); and clinical performance scores. RESULTS: Dogs fed the experimental **diet** had significantly ($P < 0.05$) higher mean serum levels of the n-3 fatty acids docosahexaenoic acid (C22:6) and **eicosapentaenoic acid** (C20:5) compared with controls. Higher serum levels of C22:6 and C20:5 were associated with lesser ($P < 0.05$) plasma lactic acid responses to intravenous glucose and **diet** tolerance testing. Increasing C22:6 levels were significantly ($P < 0.05$) associated with longer DFI and ST for dogs with Stage III lymphoma fed the experimental **diet.** CONCLUSIONS: Fatty acids of the n-3 series normalize elevated blood lactic acid in a dose-dependent manner, resulting in an increase in DFI and ST for dogs with lymphoma.

L21 ANSWER 14 OF 36 EMBASE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000256599 EMBASE
TITLE: Complementary and alternative therapies for treating multiple sclerosis symptoms: A systematic review.
AUTHOR: Huntley A.; Ernst E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. A. Huntley, Complementary Medicine, Sch. Postgrad. Med. Health Sciences, University of Exeter, 25 Victoria Park Road, Exeter EX2 4NT, United Kingdom. A.Huntley@ex.ac.uk
SOURCE: Complementary Therapies in Medicine, (2000) 8/2 (97-105). Refs: 42
ISSN: 0965-2299 CODEN: CTHMES
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
019 Rehabilitation and Physical Medicine
037 Drug Literature Index
039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Multiple sclerosis (MS) is a chronic disease of the central nervous system without a known cure. Thus the role of complementary and alternative therapies (CATs) for the management of symptoms lies in palliative care and this is borne out by the popularity of these treatments amongst MS sufferers. This review is aimed at determining whether this use is supported by evidence of effectiveness from rigorous clinical trials. Database literature searches were performed and papers were extracted in a pre-defined manner. Twelve randomized controlled trials were located that investigated a **CAT** for MS: nutritional therapy (4), massage (1), Feldenkrais bodywork (1), reflexology (1), magnetic field therapy (2), neural therapy (1) and psychological counselling (2). The evidence is not compelling for any of these therapies, with many trials suffering from significant **methodological** flaws. There is evidence to suggest some benefit of nutritional therapy for the physical symptoms of MS. Magnetic field therapy and neural therapy appear to have a short-term beneficial effect on the physical symptoms of MS. Massage/bodywork and psychological counselling seem to improve depression, anxiety and self-esteem. The effectiveness for other CATs is unproven at this time. In all the CATs examined further investigations are needed in the form of rigorous large-scale trials. (C) 2000 Harcourt Publishers Ltd.

L21 ANSWER 15 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999252130 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10318669
TITLE: Prevention of sudden cardiac death by **dietary** pure omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids in dogs.
AUTHOR: Billman G E; Kang J X; Leaf A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Physiology, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: DK-38165 (NIDDK)
SOURCE: Circulation, (1999 May 11) 99 (18) 2452-7. Journal code: 0147763. ISSN: 1524-4539.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199905
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19990607
Last Updated on STN: 20010521
Entered Medline: 19990526

AB BACKGROUND: Rat **diets** high in fish oil have been shown to be protective against ischemia-induced fatal ventricular arrhythmias. Increasing evidence suggests that this may also apply to humans. To confirm the evidence in animals, we tested a concentrate of the free fish-oil fatty acids and found them to be antiarrhythmic. In this study, we tested the pure free fatty acids of the 2 major **dietary** omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids in fish oil: cis-5,8,11,14, 17-**eicosapentaenoic acid** (C20:5omega-3) and cis-4,7,10,13,16, 19-docosahexaenoic acid (C22:6omega-3), and the parent omega-3 fatty acid in some vegetable oils, cis-9,12,15-alpha-**linolenic acid** (C18:3omega-3), administered intravenously on albumin or a phospholipid emulsion. **METHODS** AND RESULTS: The tests were performed in a **dog** model of cardiac sudden death. Dogs were prepared with a large anterior wall myocardial infarction produced surgically and an inflatable cuff placed around the left circumflex coronary artery. With the dogs running on a treadmill 1 month after the surgery, occlusion of the left circumflex artery regularly produced ventricular fibrillation in the control tests done 1 week before and after the test, with the omega-3 fatty acids administered

intravenously as their pure free fatty acid. With infusion of the **eicosapentaenoic acid**, 5 of 7 dogs were protected from fatal ventricular arrhythmias (P<0.02). With docosahexaenoic acid, 6 of 8 dogs were protected, and with alpha-**linolenic acid**, 6 of 8 dogs were also protected (P<0.004 for each). The before and after control studies performed on the same animal all resulted in fatal ventricular arrhythmias, from which they were defibrillated. CONCLUSIONS: These results indicate that purified omega-3 fatty acids can prevent ischemia-induced ventricular fibrillation in this **dog** model of sudden cardiac death.

L21 ANSWER 16 OF 36 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999311548 EMBASE
TITLE: Synthesis and release of docosahexaenoic acid by the RPE cells of prcd- affected dogs.
AUTHOR: Chen H.; Ray J.; Scarpino V.; Acland G.M.; Aguirre G.D.; Anderson R.E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: R.E. Anderson, Dean A. McGee Eye Institute, 608 Stanton L. Young Boulevard, Oklahoma City, OK 73104, United States. robert-anderson@ouhsc.edu
SOURCE: Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science, (1999) 40/10 (2418-2422).
Refs: 20
ISSN: 0146-0404 CODEN: IOVSDA
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
012 Ophthalmology
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB PURPOSE. Dogs affected with progressive rod-cone degeneration (prcd) have reduced levels of docosahexaenoic acid (DHA, 22.6n-3) in their plasma and rod photoreceptor outer segments (ROS). **Dietary** supplementation of DHA has failed to increase the ROS DHA levels to that of unaffected control dogs. The present study was undertaken to test the hypothesis that prcd-affected dogs have a reduced capacity for the synthesis and/or release of DHA in retinal pigment epithelial (RPE) cells. **METHODS** . RPE cells (first passage cultures) from prcd-affected and normal dogs were incubated with [3H]**eicosapentaenoic acid** (EPA, 20.5n-3) for 24 and 72 hours. After incubation, the radiolabeled fatty acids in the cells and media were analyzed. RESULTS. DHA and all its metabolic intermediates were detected in RPE cells from prcd-affected and normal dogs. No significant difference was found in the amount of products (including DHA) synthesized between normal and affected RPE cells at either time point. In the culture media, RPE cells front prcd-affected dogs released significantly more DHA than cells from normal dogs after 72 hour incubation, but not after 24-hour incubation. CONCLUSIONS. RPE cells from prcd-affected dogs can synthesize and release DHA at least as efficiently as cells from normal dogs. Therefore, synthesis of DHA from its precursor and its release front RPE cells does not appear to contribute to the reduction in ROS DHA levels found in prcd-affected animals.

L21 ANSWER 17 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:192404 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800192404

TITLE: Measurement of epithelial lining fluid (ELF) volume by dilution of 99mTc-DTPA using saturation bronchoalveolar lavage in anesthetized dogs.
AUTHOR(S): Bayat, S. [Reprint author]; Menaouar, A. [Reprint author]; Anglade, D. [Reprint author]; Perez, N. [Reprint author]; Lafond, J. L.; Ettinger, H.; Francois-Joubert, A.; Grimbert, F. A. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: TIMC-PRETA, UMR 5525 CNRS, 38700 La Tronche, France
SOURCE: European Respiratory Journal Supplement, (Sept., 1997) Vol. 10, No. 25, pp. 207S-208S. print.
Meeting Info.: Annual Congress of the European Respiratory Society. Berlin, Germany. September 20-24, 1997. European Respiratory Society.
ISSN: 0904-1850.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 May 1998
Last Updated on STN: 12 Aug 1998

L21 ANSWER 18 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:60586 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800060586
TITLE: Evidence for enhancement of nonheme iron absorption in beagle dogs by typical **dietary** levels of **stearic acid** in beef tallow.
AUTHOR(S): McLaren, G. D. [Reprint author]; Lukaski, H. C.; Johnson, P. E.; Misek, A. R.; Smith, M. H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: VA Med. Cent., Univ. N.D. Sch. Med., Fargo, ND, USA
SOURCE: Blood, (Nov. 15, 1997) Vol. 90, No. 10 SUPPL. 1 PART 2, pp. 17B. print.
Meeting Info.: Thirty-ninth Annual Meeting of the American Society of Hematology. San Diego, California, USA. December 5-9, 1997. The American Society of Hematology.
CODEN: BLOOAW. ISSN: 0006-4971.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 30 Jan 1998
Last Updated on STN: 30 Jan 1998

L21 ANSWER 19 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:541390 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199699263746
TITLE: The use of commercial pet foods in the nutrition of dogs and cats assessment of the nutritional adequacy of pet foods.
AUTHOR(S): Hegedus, Mihaly
CORPORATE SOURCE: AOTE, Takarmanyozastani Tanszek, Rottenbiller u. 50, H-1077 Budapest, Hungary
SOURCE: Magyar Allatorvosok Lapja, (1996) Vol. 51, No. 9, pp. 552-559.
CODEN: MGALA5. ISSN: 0025-004X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
General Review; (Literature Review)
LANGUAGE: Hungarian

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Dec 1996
Last Updated on STN: 10 Dec 1996

AB This review attempts to give viewpoints for assessing the nutritive value of commercial **dog** and **cat** foods. The world sales of pet foods and pet products had reached in recent years more than US 28 billion, accounting for more than 13 million tons of pet foods per year. In Hungary the tendency of the sales of pet food products parallels with that of the world market. Besides giving a survey of the various types of commercial **dog** and **cat** foods, the most important regulations are discussed, which are appropriate for claiming the nutritional adequacy of the products. The Hungarian, American, as well as the EU regulations regarding the information on pet food labels are explained. The claim "nutritionally balanced and complete" can be substantiated either by using the nutrient profile suggested recently by the Association of American Feed Control Officials or by claiming that the product has successfully passed an appropriate feeding test (Table 1). The characteristic differences in the nutritional physiology of the **dog** and the **cat** are discussed and emphasised. The **cat** being a strict carnivorous animal requires adequate vitamin-A, **arachidonic acid** and taurine in its feed. Among the many ideas used for pet food formulations, two new concepts are discussed: the use of a proper ratio of omega-6 and omega-3 fatty acids, and the use of prebiotics (Figure and Table 2). The importance of the quality control of pet food products is stressed. The careful evaluation of the analysed chemical composition and the knowledge of the nutritional requirements help to evaluate the real nutritional value of the products for health and longevity. The recommended **methods** for assessing nutritive value of the commercial **dog**- and **cat** foods is discussed, and the necessity of the official quality control is emphasised.

L21 ANSWER 20 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:384465 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199699106821
TITLE: Fatty acid compositions in subspecies of ringed seal (Phoca hispida) and several semiaquatic mammals: Site-specific and **dietary** differences.
AUTHOR(S): Kakela, Reijo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biol., Univ. Joensuu Mekrijarvi Res. Stn., Univ. Joensuu, Yliopistontie 4, FIN-82900 Ilomantsi, Finland
SOURCE: Joensuun Yliopiston Luonnontieteellisia Julkaisuja, (1996) Vol. 0, No. 39, pp. 3-.
ISSN: 0781-0342.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Aug 1996
Last Updated on STN: 26 Aug 1996

AB Fatty acid composition was studied in the adipose tissues and liver of four subspecies of ringed seal (Phoca hispida ssp., from freshwater, brackish water and ocean), in semi-aquatic mammals (Lutra lutra, Castor canadensis, Castor fiber, Ondatra zibethicus, and Neomys fodiens) and, for comparison, in terrestrial mammals (Nyctereutes procyonoides, Ursus arctos, Canis lupus, and Sorex araneus). Gas-liquid chromatography and gas-liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry were used for analyses. Large site-specific differences were found in the different adipose tissues. Compared to other adipose tissues, those in the extremities were characterized by large proportions of DELTA-9-monounsaturated fatty acids, at the expense of saturated fatty acids. The outermost and innermost

layers of seal blubber also differed correspondingly. The common generalization, based on data for terrestrial mammals from northern regions, that the lipids in the tissues of the extremities are the most unsaturated, was not valid for the aquatic and semiaquatic species studied. Aquatic and terrestrial **diets** (of animal or plant origin) provide mammals with different mixtures of fatty acids. Thus, large differences due to **diet** were detected in the fatty acid compositions of the tissues from different species. Even the effects of freshwater versus marine fish **diets** on the fatty acid composition in the blubber, and especially in the liver, of the different subspecies of ringed seals were large. In the metabolic lipids of the liver, the freshwater seals studied have more **arachidonic acid** (20:4n-6) than the marine seals do, which may have physiological consequences worth further study.

L21 ANSWER 21 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:25016 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199598039316
TITLE: Essential fatty acid metabolism in the **feline**: Relationship between liver and brain production of long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acids.
AUTHOR(S): Pawlosky, Robert; Barnes, Andrea; Salem, Norman, Jr. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Membrane Biochem. Biophysics, DICBR, Natl. Inst. Alcoholism Alcohol Abuse, 12501 Washington Ave., Rockville, MD 20852, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Lipid Research; (1994) Vol. 35, No. 11, pp. 2032-2040.
CODEN: JLPRAW. ISSN: 0022-2275.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Jan 1995
Last Updated on STN: 12 Jan 1995

AB A comparison was made between the liver and brain conversion of **linoleic acid**, 18:2n-6, and **linolenic acid**, 18:3n-3, to long chain polyunsaturated fatty acids in domestic **felines.** This report demonstrates that 6-desaturase activity does exist in the **feline.** The liver produced deuterium-labeled polyunsaturated fatty acids up to 22:4n-6 and 22:5n-3. The brain was found to accumulate the deuterium-labeled polyunsaturated fatty acids, 22:5n-6, 22:6n-3, 24:4n-6, 24:3n-6, 24:5n-3, and 24:6n-3. Adult **felines** were provided a **diet** consisting of either 10% fat (hydrogenated coconut oil-corn oil 9:1) containing no 20- or 22-carbon n-6 or n-3 fatty acids or a chow **diet** with meat and meat by-products that contained these long chain polyunsaturated fatty acids for a 6-month period. During this time, the in vivo production of long chain polyunsaturated fatty acids was evaluated in these animals. The cats were given oral doses of both (17,17,18,18,18-2H)18:3n-3 and (9,10,12,13-2H)18:2n-6 and the deuterium-labeled fatty acid metabolites were measured in the blood, liver, and brain using a highly sensitive and specific gas chromatography-mass spectrometry technique. Contrary to previous claims, 6-desaturase activity was shown to exist in the **feline.** The evidence for this was the detection of (9,10,12,13-2H) 18:3n-6 which was converted from (9,10,12,13-2H)18:2n-6 and observed in the plasma. For the first time, direct evidence for the metabolism of n-3 fatty acids in cats was obtained by the detection of deuterium-labeled metabolites including the polyunsaturated fatty acid, 22:5n-3, in the plasma, following an oral dose of deuterium-labeled

18:3n-3. The more highly unsaturated deuterium-labeled 22- and 24-carbon fatty acids including: 22:6n-3, 24:5n-3, 24:6n-3, 22:5n-6, 24:4n-6, and 24:5n-6 accumulated in the nervous system. These deuterium-labeled fatty acids were not detected in either the liver or plasma. As the liver was found to produce and export into the blood the deuterium-labeled 22:5n-3 and 22:4n-6, it is suggested that these intermediates are then transported to the brain and retina where they are converted to 22:6n-3 and 22:5n-6, respectively. This route for the accretion of 22:6n-3 in the nervous system has not been previously proposed. In the **feline**, it appears that both the liver and the brain are involved in biosynthesizing long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acids when no preformed 20- and 22-carbon essential fatty acids are present in the **diet.**

L21 ANSWER 22 OF 36 JICST-EPlus COPYRIGHT 2005 JST on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 940662728 JICST-EPlus
TITLE: Clinical Effects of KR-2012 Health food type Supplement for Dogs.
AUTHOR: UCHINO TOMIYA; INOUE NORIKO; INOUE MIDORI; OGINO ISAMU; KUMAI HARUTAKA; SAKURAI FUJIRO; SATO SHOJI; SUKIKISAWA HIROFUMI; YOSHIKAWA CHUSAKU
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tamajuirinshokenkyukai
SOURCE: Shodobutsu Rinsho (Japanese Journal of Small Animals Practice), (1994) vol. 13, no. 4, pp. 77-86. Journal Code: F0719C (Fig. 7, Tbl. 4, Ref. 7)
ISSN: 0286-9616
PUB. COUNTRY: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Short Communication
LANGUAGE: Japanese
STATUS: New
AB Clinical testing was conducted on KR-2012 a mixture of biotin, gamma **linolenic acid**, and Lactobacillus bifidus. I. Materials and **Methods** The experimental animals were 92 dogs afficted with diverse cutaneous diseases treated at 15 local animal hospitals. The dogs were fed on KR-2012(0.1g/kg) for three weeks. Attendant veterinarians evaluated the clinical effects by comparing KR-2012's administration with the previous treatment **methods.** II. Test Results KR-2012 was remarkably effective in seven cases, effective in 45, slightly effective in 16, and ineffective in 16. The clinical symptoms were aggravated in one case. Evaluation of the clinical effects was impossible in seven cases. A total of 52 cases showed excellent results with an effective rate of 56.2%. By adding the 16 cases that were classified into slightly effective cases, a total of 68 cases showed satisfactory results and the effective rate increased to 73.9%. KR-2012 administration was highly effective in the cases having the following skin diseases: acute eczema, dermatitis seborrhoica, allergic dermatitis, atopic dermatitis, dermatitis due to hormone deficiency, and dermatomycosis. Although no dose dependency was specifically recognized, KR-2012 feeding showed the most remarkable effects after four weeks' administration. Dogs showed a relatively high preference for KR-2012. KR-2012 was administration either alone or in combinations. Single KR-2012 administration was generally preferred. No adverse effects were clinically observed and KR-2012 was confirmed to be an exellent nutritional support for dogs suffering from cutaneous affictions. (author abst.)

L21 ANSWER 23 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93210268 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8459088
TITLE: **Dietary** fish oil supplementation reduces myocardial infarct size in a **canine** model of

ischemia and reperfusion.
AUTHOR: Oskarsson H J; Godwin J; Gunnar R M; Thomas J X Jr
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, Loyola University of Chicago, Stritch School of Medicine, Maywood, Illinois 60153.
SOURCE: Journal of the American College of Cardiology, (1993 Apr) 21 (5) 1280-5.
Journal code: 8301365. ISSN: 0735-1097.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199304
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19930514
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19930429

AB OBJECTIVES. This study was conducted to determine whether the long-term administration of fish oil attenuates myocardial necrosis in an occlusion-reperfusion model of myocardial ischemia. BACKGROUND. Omega-3 fatty acids found in fish oil have various biologic properties that may modify myocardial injury caused by severe ischemia and reperfusion. **METHODS.** Of 21 dogs fed an identical **diet**, 10 were given supplemental fish oil containing 0.06 g/kg per day of **eicosapentaenoic acid** for 6 weeks. Under anesthesia and open chest conditions, the left circumflex coronary artery was occluded for 90 min, followed by 6 h of reperfusion. Regional myocardial blood flow was measured with 15-microns spheres before and during occlusion and during reperfusion. The area at risk and infarct size were measured using standard staining techniques. RESULTS. In the dogs receiving supplemental fish oil, the platelet cell membrane content of **eicosapentaenoic acid** increased from 0.9 +/- 0.56% to 7.1 +/- 4.0% ($p < 0.001$). Infarct size was 29 +/- 7% in the control group and 13 +/- 3% in the fish oil group ($p < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the myocardial area at risk or rate-pressure product between the control and fish oil groups. There was no difference in regional myocardial blood flow between the groups at baseline study or during coronary occlusion and reperfusion. CONCLUSIONS. **Dietary** fish oil supplementation significantly reduced myocardial infarct size in this model. The difference in infarct size did not appear to be related to dissimilarities in regional myocardial blood flow or determinants of oxygen consumption. Further investigation is needed to determine the nature of the protective mechanisms of omega-3 fatty acids on myocardial infarct size.

L21 ANSWER 24 OF 36 EMBASE
on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93163570 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1993163570
TITLE: Thromboxane antagonism in experimental **canine** carotid artery thrombosis.
AUTHOR: Rote W.E.; Mu D.-X.; Lucchesi B.R.; Kontos H.A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacology, M6322 Medical Science Building 1, Michigan University Medical School,Ann Arbor, MI 48109-0626, United States
SOURCE: Stroke, (1993) 24/6 (820-828).
ISSN: 0039-2499 CODEN: SJCCA7
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
030 Pharmacology

037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Background and Purpose: The two objectives of this study were to assess the potential of BAY U 3405 to prevent arterial thrombosis in response to vessel wall injury and to determine the ability of BAY U 3405 to prevent thrombotic reocclusion after thrombolysis with anisoylated plasminogen streptokinase activator complex. **Methods**: Dogs were instrumented with a carotid flow probe, stimulating electrode, and a stenosis. Current (150 μA) was applied to the intimal surface of the right carotid artery, and time to occlusive thrombus formation was noted. BAY U 3405 was administered, and the procedure for thrombus formation was repeated for the left carotid artery. Results: BAY U 3405 administration prevented occlusive arterial thrombosis formation. Ex vivo platelet aggregation was inhibited, bleeding time increased, and thrombus **weight reduced** after BAY U 3405 treatment. In a second group, thrombi were formed initially in both carotid arteries, BAY U 3405 was administered as before, and anisoylated plasminogen streptokinase activator complex was infused in the right carotid artery proximal to the occlusive thrombus. BAY U 3405 did not alter the incidence of rethrombosis compared with the lytic agent alone. Conclusions: BAY U 3405 prevented primary arterial thrombosis, corresponding to inhibition of platelet aggregation, and increased bleeding times. BAY U 3405, however, did not prevent rethrombosis after successful thrombolysis with anisoylated plasminogen streptokinase activator complex, despite the fact that platelet reactivity was inhibited. The data are consistent with the concept that the residual thrombus represents a more effective thrombogenic stimulus as compared with arterial wall injury alone and that the mechanisms associated with primary versus secondary thrombus formation may require separate therapeutic approaches.

L21 ANSWER 25 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93377426 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8368023
TITLE: [Potential effects of nutrition including additives on healthy and arthrotic joints. I. Basic **dietary** constituents].
Potentielle Einflusse der Nahrung samt Zusatzstoffen auf gesunde und arthrotische Gelenke. I. Grundnahrungsstoffe.
AUTHOR: Wilhelmi G
SOURCE: Zeitschrift fur Rheumatologie, (1993 May-Jun) 52 (3) 174-9.
Ref: 65
Journal code: 0414162. ISSN: 0340-1855.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: German
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199310
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19931022
Last Updated on STN: 19931022
Entered Medline: 19931004
AB Owing to the **methodological** difficulties involved, none of the studies so far published on the influence of **diet** on human osteo-arthritis has been fully comprehensive. We have therefore compiled a series of experimental observations--including some of our own--in the mouse and other species that have a bearing on this subject. Fats with a high content of saturated fatty acids, such as pork fat, greatly favored

the development of spontaneous osteo-arthritis in the mouse, as also did cholesterol. Cottonseed oil and olive oil showed less tendency to do so. The highly unsaturated **linoleic acid** antagonized the effect of pork fat. Other vegetable oils and also fish oil exerted an anti-inflammatory and antinociceptive action in experimental animals. Foodstuffs rich in carbohydrates only promoted the development of degenerative joint disease in predisposed mice. Hyperglycemia (diabetes mellitus) constitutes a risk factor for the development of osteo-arthritis in humans as well as in mice and rats. A low-protein **diet** led to dysplasia of the hip joint in the **dog**; a high-protein **diet** inhibited the development of osteo-arthritis in the mouse, but promoted inflammation in volunteers. Disturbances of protein metabolism such as alkaptonuria can initiate degenerative processes in the joints of humans and animals.

L21 ANSWER 26 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93127413 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1481346
TITLE: A double-blind comparison of olive oil and a combination of evening primrose oil and fish oil in the management of **canine** atopy.
AUTHOR: Bond R; Lloyd D H
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Small Animal Medicine and Surgery, Royal Veterinary College, North Mymms, Hatfield.
SOURCE: Veterinary record, (1992 Dec 12) 131 (24) 558-60. Journal code: 0031164. ISSN: 0042-4900.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL) Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) (RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199302
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19930226 Last Updated on STN: 19930226 Entered Medline: 19930211

AB A randomised double-blind parallel study lasting eight weeks was used to assess the effects of olive oil in a group of atopic dogs whose clinical signs were well controlled by **dietary** supplementation with a combination of evening primrose oil and fish oil. Nine of the 11 dogs which continued to receive this combination were considered unchanged at the conclusion of the study, whereas eight of the 10 dogs switched to olive oil had deteriorated. The mean plasma concentration of dihomogammalinolenic acid, a precursor of potentially antiinflammatory mediators, was significantly reduced ($P < 0.05$) in the olive oil-treated group at the end of the study. There were no significant differences between the mean plasma linoleic, eicosapentaenoic and **arachidonic acid** concentrations in the two groups. These findings suggest that olive oil is not an effective therapeutic agent in the control of **canine** atopy.

L21 ANSWER 27 OF 36 JICST-EPlus COPYRIGHT 2005 JST on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 900077380 JICST-EPlus
TITLE: Effect of **dietary eicosapentaenoic acid** on the extent of ischemic myocardiai injury.
AUTHOR: OTSUJI SATORU; HIROTA HISAO; AKAGAMI HIROTAKA; SHIBATA NOBUHIKO; WADA AKIRA
CORPORATE SOURCE: Center for Adult Diseases, Osaka
SOURCE: Igaku no Ayumi (Journal of Clinical and Experimental

Medicine), (1989) vol. 151, no. 9, pp. 563-564. Journal Code: Z0649A (Fig. 2, Ref. 10)
CODEN: IGAYAY; ISSN: 0039-2359
PUB. COUNTRY: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: Japanese
STATUS: New
AB We examined the effect of **dietary eicosapentaenoic acid**(EPA) on ischemic myocardial damage in dogs. EPA/arachidonate (AA) ratio in platelet cell membrane was increased fourfold by EPA feeding (n=8), and neutrophil chemotaxis was reduced to 65% of controls (n=12). In the EPA group, the extent of myocardial damage measured by creatine kinase leakage was 55%, 12-hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid (the major metabolite of AA in an infarcted myocardium) was 42%, and myeloperoxidase activity (a marker of neutrophil invasion into the infarcted lesion) was 56% of the control group ($p<0.05$). Thus **dietary** EPA alleviates myocardial damage through inhibition of neutrophil invasion into the infarcted myocardium. (author abst.)

L21 ANSWER 28 OF 36 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 88088540 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1988088540
TITLE: Pulmonary clearance of three aerosolized solutes in **oleic acid**-induced lung injury.
AUTHOR: Huchon G.J.; Montgomery A.B.; Lipavsky A.; Hoeffel J.M.; Murray J.F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Universite Rene Descartes, Clinique de Pneumophtisiologie, Hopital Laennec, 75007 Paris, France
SOURCE: Journal of Applied Physiology, (1988) 64/3 (1171-1178). ISSN: 0161-7567 CODEN: JAPHEV
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 002 Physiology
015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
052 Toxicology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB We studied the effects of **oleic acid** (OA) on pulmonary clearance of three aerosolized radioactive solutes: 99mTc-**diethylenetriamine** pentaacetate (99mTc-DTPA), 67Ga-desferoxamine (67Ga-DFOM), and 111In-transferrin (111In-TF). Either 0.09 ml/kg OA or an equivalent volume of 0.9% NaCl (controls) was administered intravenously to 48 anesthetized, paralyzed dogs. Each animal received one aerosolized solute either 60 min after (protocol A) or 30 min before (protocol B) the infusion of OA or NaCl. In protocol A clearances of all three solutes were similar in OA and control animals. In contrast, in protocol B clearances of all three solutes increased significantly during OA infusion; during the next 60 min clearances of 99mTc-DTPA and 67Ga-DFOM returned to control values but 111In-TF remained increased. We conclude that 1) in OA-induced permeability edema pulmonary clearance of aerosolized solutes is increased when the aerosol is delivered 30 min before but not 60 min after injury, and 2) increased clearance persists only for large molecules, presumably because smaller molecules cross injured epithelium quickly and completely. These phenomena are best explained by a nonhomogeneous distribution of OA-induced injury.

L21 ANSWER 29 OF 36 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 87118949 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1987118949
TITLE: Nitrendipine-stimulated release of prostacyclin-like substance in normal and atherosclerotic animals.
AUTHOR: Grodzinska L.; Basista M.; Basista E.; et al.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacology, N. Copernicus Academy of Medicine, 31-531 Kracow, Poland
SOURCE: Arzneimittel-Forschung/Drug Research, (1987) 37/4 (412-415).
CODEN: ARZNAD
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
030 Pharmacology
018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: German

AB Nitrendipine (Bayotensin®) is a dihydropyridine derivative that appears to preferentially dilate peripheral vessels by a cellular mechanism similar to those found with other calcium blocking agents. In this study nitrendipine when infused (0.2-0.3 mg/kg i.v.) into anaesthetized cats caused a release of a substance disaggregating platelet clumps which had adhered to blood superfused collagen strip. The appearance of this unstable disaggregating substance was prevented by the pretreatment of cats with acetylsalicylic acid (50 mg/kg i.v.). In atherosclerotic rabbits nitrendipine stimulated release of prostacyclin-like substance without effect on proaggregatory concentrations of **arachidonic acid** and adenosine diphosphate. In rats nitrendipine inhibited the development of atherosclerotic changes in the aorta evoked by the atherogenic **diet** with ergocalciferol (vitamin D2).

L21 ANSWER 30 OF 36 EMBASE
on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 81231467 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1981231467
TITLE: Assessment of alveolar-capillary membrane permeability of dogs by aerosolization.
AUTHOR: Huchon G.J.; Little J.W.; Murray J.F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: INSERM FRA16, Laennec Hosp., 75007 Paris, France
SOURCE: Journal of Applied Physiology Respiratory Environmental and Exercise Physiology, (1981) 51/4 (955-962).
CODEN: JARPDU
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
002 Physiology
015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
LANGUAGE: English

AB We developed a **method** for measuring an index of alveolar-capillary membrane permeability (PI) by aerosolizing a mixture of 99mTc-**diethylenetriaminepentaacetic** acid (Tc-DTPA) and 125I-antipyrine (I-AP) and injecting 111In-DTPA (In-DTPA). The I-AP was used to compute the quantity of Tc-DTPA delivered and the In-DTPA the quantity of Tc-DTPA in the body. The PI was the ratio of the uptake of Tc-DTPA per minute to the amount deposited at the end of aerosolization. In 14 anesthetized dogs we measured the volume of distribution of I-AP (0.54 ± 0.034 l/kg body wt) and/or showed that the volumes of distribution of Tc-DTPA and In-DTPA were similar. We measured PI in 4

groups of dogs: control (n = 5), **oleic acid** (n = 5), hydrochloric acid (n = 6), and high left atrial pressure (n = 5). The PI increased significantly in both groups with acid-induced increased permeability compared with the control and high left atrial pressure groups, which did not differ from each other. We conclude that the aerosolization **method** is suitable for differentiating increased from normal permeability.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 78040474 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1978040474
TITLE: Biological distribution of chemical analogs of fatty acids and long chain hydrocarbons containing a strong chelating agent.
AUTHOR: Karesh S.M.; Eckelman W.C.; Reba R.C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Nucl. Med., Washington Hosp. Cent., Washington, D.C. 20010, United States
SOURCE: Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, (1977) 66/2 (225-228). CODEN: JPMSAE
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
030 Pharmacology
LANGUAGE: English

AB The pharmaceutical preparation, chromatography, and biological distribution of a series of new chemical analogs of palmitic acid and **diethylenetriaminepentaacetic** acid, ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, or **diethylenetriamine** are described. The biological distribution in rabbits 30 min after intravenous administration of these (99m)Tc labeled and 57Co labeled derivatives was compared to the biological distribution of the parent compound, 3H palmitic acid. The average myocardial uptake for these compounds was 0.04%/g, compared to 0.15%/g for palmitic acid. The heart to blood ratio at 30 min reached a maximum of 3:1 for the best physiological analog of palmitic acid, compared to an average of 30:1 for palmitic acid. Although none of these analogs appears to be clinically useful, their production **methods** might be applicable to the synthesis of new compounds that might increase the specificity of radiopharmaceuticals.

L21 ANSWER 32 OF 36 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 77175209 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1977175209
TITLE: Plasma and aortic lipids in experimental **canine** atherosclerosis.
AUTHOR: Butkus A.; Ehrhart L.A.; McCullagh K.G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Div., Cleveland Clin., Cleveland, Ohio 44106, United States
SOURCE: Experimental and Molecular Pathology, (1976) 25/2 (152-162). CODEN: EXMPA6
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
006 Internal Medicine
020 Gerontology and Geriatrics
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English

AB Twenty four dogs were split into three equal groups for an experimental

period of 1 yr. Group A was fed a semisynthetic **diet** containing 5% cholesterol and 16% hydrogenated coconut oil (HCO). Another 8 dogs were fed **diet** B which differed from **diet** A only in that 1/4 of the HCO was replaced by safflower oil. Group C ate a controlled **diet** of meat and kibble. **Diet** A contained no essential fatty acids while **diets** B and C contained sufficient amounts of **linoleic acid** to satisfy established nutritional requirements. Severe aortic, coronary and cerebral atherosclerosis was present at autopsy in group A dogs but no lesions were observed in any of the dogs fed **diets** B and C. All dogs of group A had profound elevations in plasma lipid concentrations when compared with dogs of control group C. Dogs of group B had more moderate increases. The largest elevation occurred in the cholesteryl esters of group A. The predominant ester in the plasma of group A dogs was cholesteryl linoleate. In contrast, the major plasma cholesteryl ester in dogs of group B and C was linoleate. Intima media samples from atherosclerotic aortic segments showed large increases in lipid concentrations. The bulk of the increases was due to the accumulation of cholesteryl esters and the major cholesteryl ester within the lesion was oleate. The predominant cholesteryl ester in the normal intima media of groups B and C was cholesteryl linoleate. Fatty acid analyses suggested that much of the lesion cholesteryl ester could have been derived directly from plasma, but the preferential accumulation of cholesteryl oleate and eicosatrienoate suggested that there was also considerable local cholesteryl ester synthesis. Phospholipid eicosatrienoate:arachidonate ratios in excess of 0.4, indicative of essential fatty acid deficiency, were found consistently in the plasma and aortic tissue of group A dogs but not in dogs of group B or C. Essential fatty acid deficiency appeared to be most severe within atherosclerotic intimal plaques.

L21 ANSWER 33 OF 36 FROSTI COPYRIGHT 2005 LFRA on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 658308 FROSTI
TITLE: **Dietary methods** for **canine** performance enhancement.
INVENTOR: Davenport G.M.; Kelly R.L.; Altom E.K.; Lepine A.J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Iams Co.
SOURCE: European Patent Application
PATENT INFORMATION: EP 1494543 A1
WO 2003086100 20031023
APPLICATION INFORMATION: 20030414
PRIORITY INFORMATION: United States 20020412
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Improved **dietary methods** for sport and task animals such as hunting and search dogs are disclosed. The **methods** claim to orally administer an effective amount of a **diet** consisting of **eicosapentaenoic acid** (EPA), docosahexaenoic acid (DHA), or both, to improve the physical and cognitive performance of the animals. They improve **diet** metabolism, olfactory perception, responsiveness to Pavlovian conditioning, and target detection of prey animals or search objects. The **methods** increase the hunt or search performance and the heat endurance of the animals. They are also claimed to increase the energy level of animals to provide an increased feeling of well-being, alertness, and lower body temperature during periods of high physical activity and caloric expenditure. The invention is particularly suitable for an English Pointer **dog.**

L21 ANSWER 34 OF 36 FROSTI COPYRIGHT 2005 LFRA on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 599206 FROSTI
TITLE: **Method** for improving bone modeling and chondrocyte functioning in growing **canines.**
INVENTOR: Watkins B.A.; Lepine A.J.; Hayek M.G.; Reinhart G.A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Iams Co.
SOURCE: European Patent Application
PATENT INFORMATION: EP 1255546 A1
APPLICATION INFORMATION: 20010216
PRIORITY INFORMATION: United States 20000217
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB A **dog** food fortified with appropriate amounts of **dietary** n-6 and n-3 fatty acids for healthier and faster growing bones is disclosed. The invention specifically stimulates bone development and chrondocyte functioning in growing **canines.** The amount of n-3 fatty acids in the pet food and the ratio of n-6 to n-3 fatty acids are important in promoting synthesis and tissue accumulation of down-regulating elements of inflammation. Preferably, the n-3 fatty acids consist of **eicosapentaenoic acid** and docosahexaenoic acid. The composition may also contain crude protein, fat, **dietary** fibre, and carbohydrates, although there are no required ratios or percentages for these nutrients.

L21 ANSWER 35 OF 36 FROSTI COPYRIGHT 2005 LFRA on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 633117 FROSTI
TITLE: Synergistic effect of **diet** and human interaction on the behavior of dogs.
INVENTOR: Davenport G.M.; Hennessy M.B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE: IAMS Co.
SOURCE: PCT Patent Application
PATENT INFORMATION: WO 2004006688 A1
APPLICATION INFORMATION: 20030709
PRIORITY INFORMATION: United States 20020712
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB A novel **method** for moderating the behaviour of a **dog** living in an animal shelter utilizes the synergistic effect of feeding a high quality **diet** and periodic interaction with a human. The invention is claimed to reduce levels of stress hormones such as adrenocorticotropic hormone, hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal, and cortisol in an animal living in a shelter. The **diet** is typically administered on an infrequent or as-needed basis or preferably in a more routine manner, e.g., once, twice or three times daily. The **method** claims to improve a **dog**'s adaptation to the shelter using a **diet** consisting of high amounts of docosahexaenoic acid and **eicosapentaenoic acid.** It also claims to enhance successful adoption rates and the well-being of the animal.

L21 ANSWER 36 OF 36 FROSTI COPYRIGHT 2005 LFRA on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 624673 FROSTI
TITLE: **Dietary methods** for **canine** performance enhancement.
INVENTOR: Davenport G.M.; Kelly R.L.; Altom E.K.; Lepine A.J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Iams Co.
SOURCE: PCT Patent Application

PATENT INFORMATION: WO 2003086100 A1
APPLICATION INFORMATION: 20030414
PRIORITY INFORMATION: United States 20020412
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Improved **dietary methods** for sport and task animals such as hunting and search dogs are disclosed. The **methods** claim to orally administer an effective amount of a **diet** consisting of **eicosapentaenoic acid**, docosahexaenoic acid or both to improve the physical and cognitive performance of the animals. They improve **diet** metabolism, olfactory perception, responsiveness to Pavlovian conditioning, and target detection of prey animals or search objects. The **methods** increase the hunt or search performance and the heat endurance of the animals. They are also claimed to increase the energy level of animals to provide an increased feeling of well-being, alertness, and lower body temperature during periods of high physical activity and caloric expenditure. The invention is particularly suitable for an English Pointer **dog.**